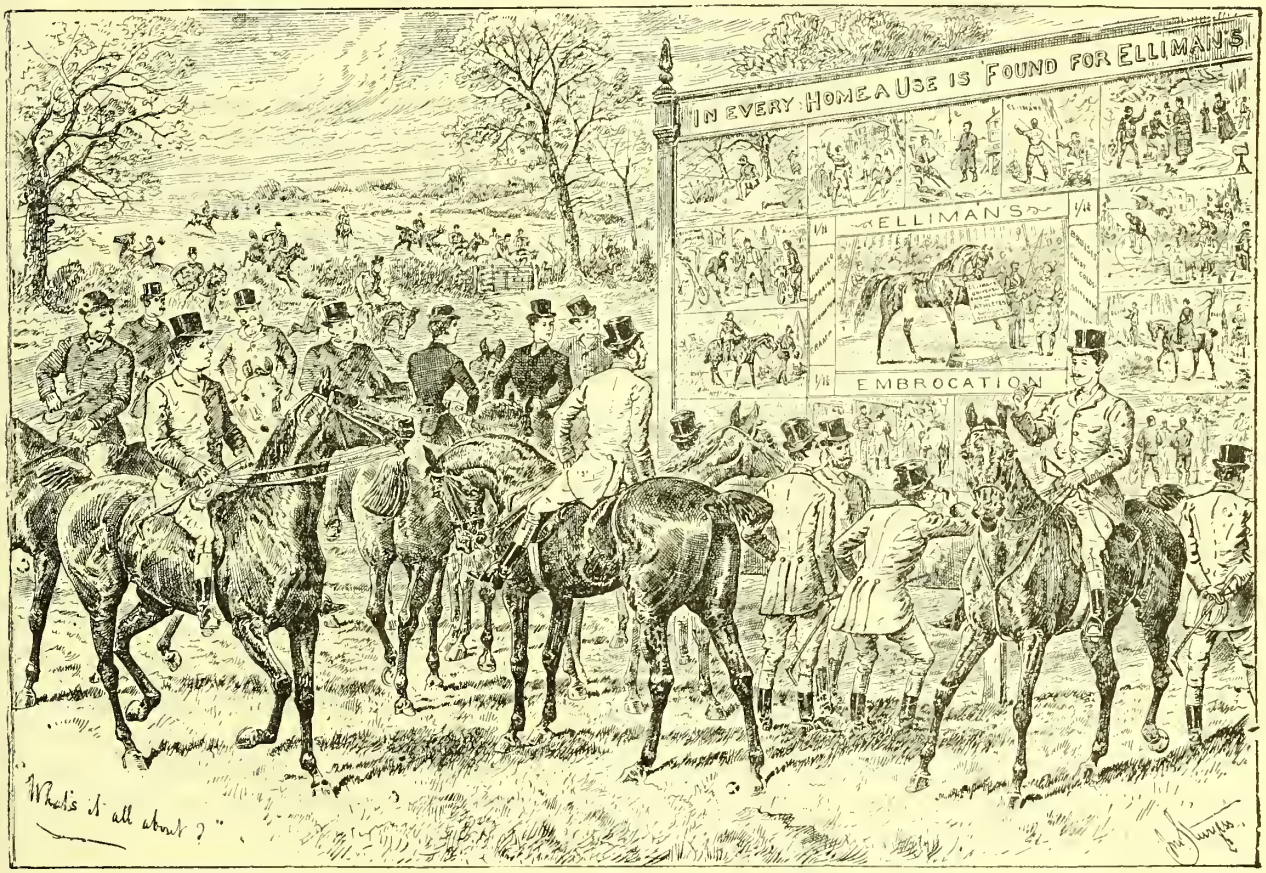
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„ Ipecacuanhæ, FLETCHER	2½	„
Glycerini Pur.	40	„
Syrup. to make	1	gall.

DOSE.—Two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

THE BEST DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.

℞ Liq. Opii, FLETCHER	2	oz.
„ Catechu (pro Inf.), FLETCHER	64	„
Aq. Chloroformi Conc., FLETCHER	8	„
Liq. Ammoniæ, B.P.	4	„
Syrup.	64	„
Aq. Dest. to make	1	gall.

DOSE.—One teaspoonful as occasion requires, in water.

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„ Ipecac., FLETCHER	18	drs.
Syrup.	26	oz.
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DOSE.—One tablespoonful every four hours.

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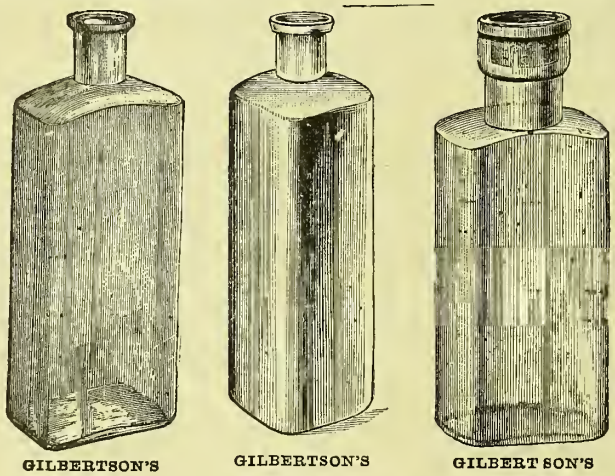
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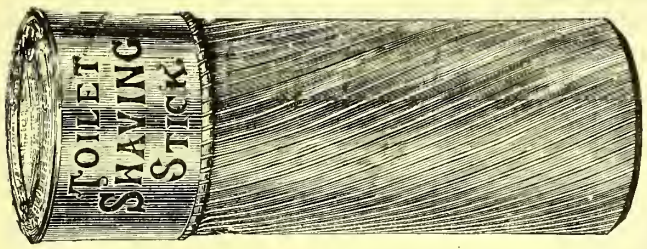
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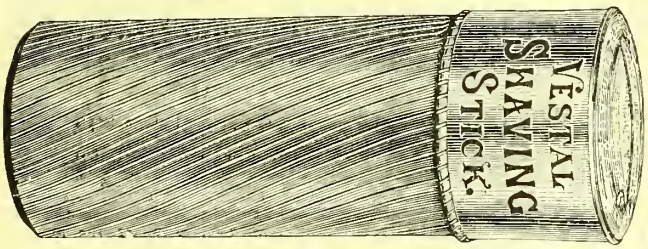
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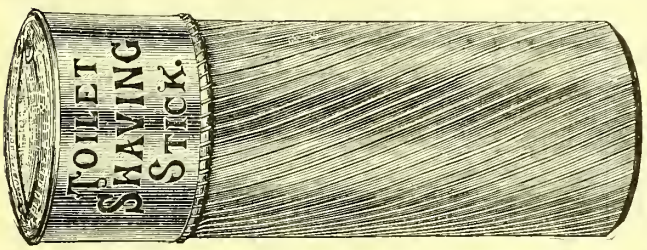
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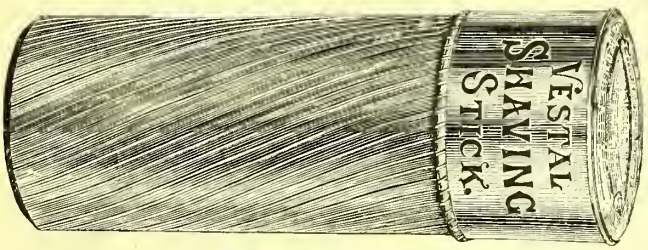
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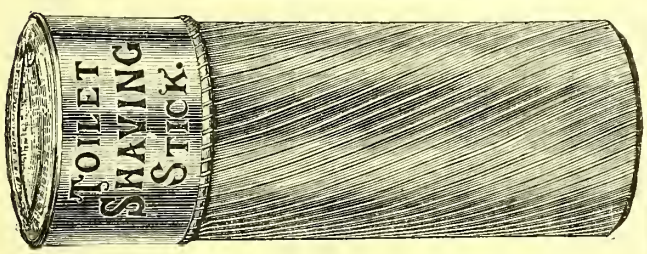
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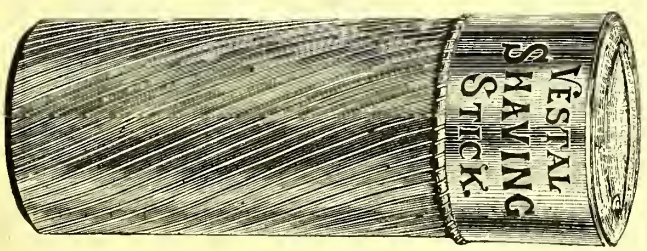
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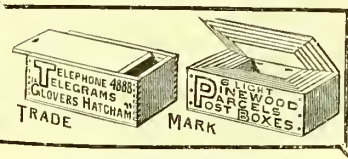
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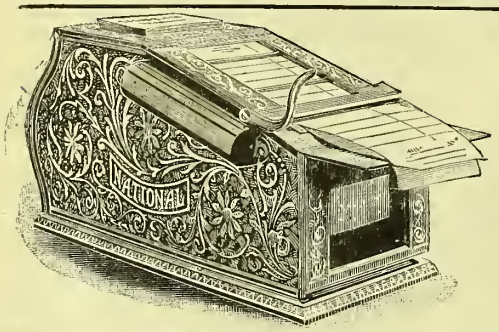
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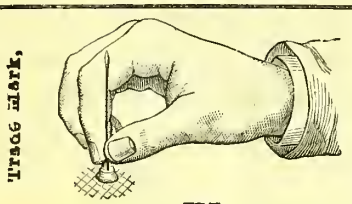
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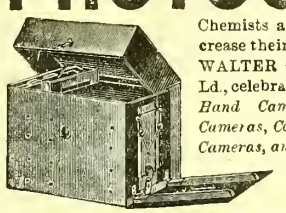
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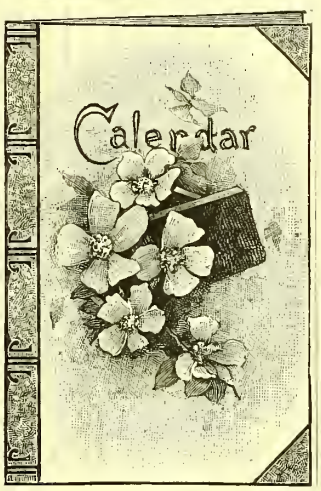
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Shop-fittings, a lot of second-hand, for sale, great bargains. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

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Chemist's handsome mahogany shop-fittings by Sage & Co., of London; also a quantity of recess-labelled shop-bottles, all sizes; and other effects. Address, "Proprietor," 11 Liverpool Road, Stoke-on-Trent.

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Job lines in pear-shape carboys, 2 gall. 5s., 3 gall. 7s. 6d., 6 gall. 15s., 8 gall. 22s.; also a quantity of shop-rounds, syrups, mortars, ointment-jars, glass shelving, and various useful utensils; clearing out; half-price. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London, W.C.

Drawers, range of, 14 ft. long, with glass labels and glass knobs, shelves, cornice, and lockers complete, 12-ft. plate-glass fronted counter, 6 ft. dispensing-screen, with glass-fronted counter under same, in first-class condition; 50l. the lot, or would divide same Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

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21 ft. run second-hand mahogany-fronted drawers, gold labels and glass knobs, with lockers under and shelving and cornice over, containing 130 drawers; price 18l. 10s., bargain; a 13-ft. ditto, ditto, 11l. 10s.; they are in sections, and could be worked in to fit almost any shop; solid mahogany panelled-fronted counter, 10 ft. 6 in. long, 6l.; 9-ft. glass-fronted ditto, with drawers at back, 4l. 10s., and a quantity pine panelled-fronted ditto, with mahogany tops, bargain: mahogany desk and glass case in front, 2 ft. 6 in. long, 40s.; 6-ft. plate-glass and mahogany dispensing-screen, 5l.; bent plate-glass counter cases, from 2 ft. long; a 7-ft. bent plate-glass counter-case, similar to Maw's fig. 5, with shelves at back and table in centre, 6l., in splendid condition; 6-ft. ditto, ditto; and a quantity other cases, counters, fittings, and utensils. Elkanah Natali, only address, 242 Old Street (11 doors from City Road), London, E.C.

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Newton's 3l. 8s. patent improved dissolving-view apparatus, in good condition, complete in wood case, 5l. Pell, Chemist, Woolston, Southampton.

Richardson pil. rhei co., 10 gross tins, free for 7s.; Gamgee's absorbent ganze at 1s. 6d. per lb.; both clean and fresh; 2-pt. tincturo-press; Richardson's ether spray, Maw's fig. 151; Squire's "Companion," 1882: dental forceps; spectacles and folders; 2 pill-machines; cash or exchange. Doubleday, Dorking.

Mahogany pill-machine, for 24, new, 10s 6d.; brass pillar dispensing-scales, fig. 7 (Maw), stamped, 7s. 6d.; 6-inch dispensing-scales, box-end beam, glass pans, mahogany box, stamped, 5s. 6d., want adjusting; 21s. lot. Williams, Denningtou Parads, West Hampstead.

Specie-jars; labelled, 15s.; shop-jars; mahogany stands; single gun; various sizes plate-glass and plate-glass shelves; medical books; several years' complete and odd numbers *Chemist and Druggist*, the lot for 3d. the lb.; square lamp and iron for outside shop; list sent. 112 High Street, South Woolwich.

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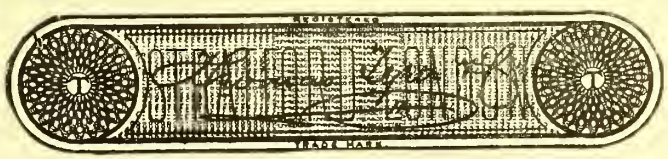
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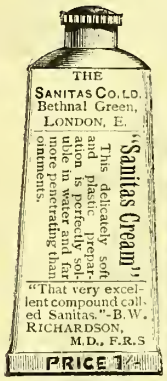
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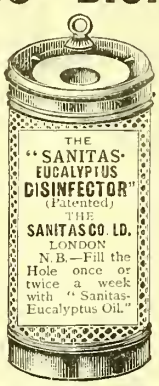
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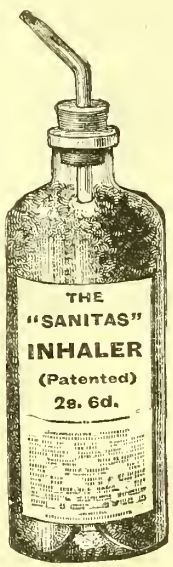
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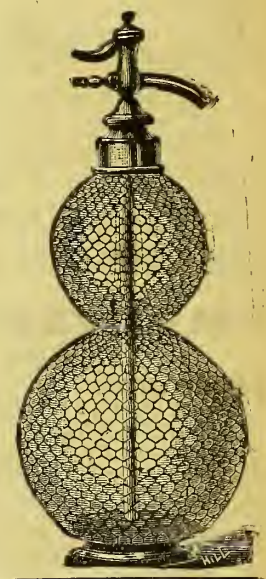
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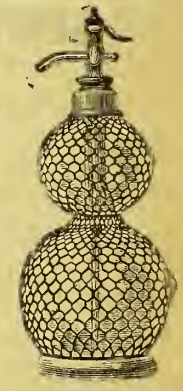
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SATURDAY, NOV. 5, 1892.

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Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist & Druggist."

PLEASE NOTE.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement must be received at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., not later than **5 o'clock on Thursday Evenings,** for insertion in the current week's issue.

Advertisements must be prepaid. Remittances by post may be made in stamps, or by postal order made payable to "EDWARD HALSE," and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED). To ensure prompt attention address all communications endorsed "Supplement," to The PUBLISHER of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

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12.—**LANCASHIRE.**—Retail and good-class Family Prescribing Business; returns about £400 yearly: well-fitted shop and good stock; convenient house attached; about £400 required.

13.—**SUSSEX.**—Good business town; Retail and Dispensing Business; held by vendor 8 years; returns nearly £800 yearly: good house attached; vendor being anxious for an early sale will accept small premium and valuation.

14.—**BIRMINGHAM.**—Prescribing and Retail Business; held by vendor many years; returns £550; well-fitted shop and good stock; large house with every convenience; about £450 required.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on applicatlon. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especl attention of a London Agent.

NOTICE.—*Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital. Full particulars on application.*

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

F. J. BRETT,
VALUER, LEICESTER,
60 St. Stephen's Road.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

STOCKTAKING UNNECESSARY.—Stocktaking is always dreaded by Chemists, and with a competent Valuer is not necessary.

F. J. BRETT is prepared to estimate or to value entire stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary business, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

STOCKS AND FIXTURES BOUGHT FOR CASH.

BRISTOL.—Returns £450; pleasant suburb; full prices; energetic man might double; price £450 or valuation.

YORKS.—£700 returns, net profit £250; valuation about £600, part can remain.

MIDLANDS.—£750 returns; Dispensing and Light Retail; price £750 or valuation.

LONDON, W.—£500 returns; nearly all Dispensing; price £320.

NORFOLK.—£550 returns; unopposed Retail in pleasant part, rent £20, lease; price 350.

WEST.—£2,400 returns; General Retail with Local Wholesale; good house, garden, &c.; rent £40, lease; price £1,500.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO.
CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS & VALUERS,
30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.
Established 1870.

VALUATIONS and TRANSFERS conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Over 20 years' practical experience.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

1.—**KENT (Coast).**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £600 under indifferent management; good house; same hands 20 years; retiring; price £400, or offer.

2.—**YORKSHIRE.**—Very old-established Business; returns £800; good house and garden, very handsome shop; business capable of increase; selling through illness; price £650, or valuation.

3.—**SOUTH COAST.**—Fashionable town; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,400; net profit £400; elegantly-fitted corner shop, well stocked, excellent position, several good proprietaries; price £1,100.

4.—**DERBYSHIRE.**—Retail and Prescribing Business, with several good proprietaries; returns over £600; net profit £200; rent only £20; well fitted and stocked; good house; price £300.

5.—**BERKSHIRE.**—Good town; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,000; same hands over 20 years, owner retiring; good house; valuation terms arranged, with small goodwill.

6.—**DEVON.**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns over £400, with scope for considerable increase; low rent; good house; must be sold through illness; price £330, or offer.

7.—**WILTSHIRE.**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,200, at full prices except patents; good house and garden; shop is well fitted and heavily stocked; price £800.

8.—**READING.**—Branch Retail and Prescribing Business; quite unopposed; now under management, and making a net profit of £140 after paying expenses; only valuation required.

9.—**LONDON (within 10 miles).**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,150; net profit £450; good house; garden; shop well fitted and stocked; price £1,000.

10.—**LONDON, W.**—Market thoroughfare; Retail and Prescribing Business; returns over £8 weekly under management; rent £50, lease off £25; good house; price £250, or valuation.

Having a large number of Businesses on our Register it is impossible to advertise all. Purchasers may obtain information regarding others, either by personal application or by letter, stating requirements.

Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

AN old-established Dispensary for disposal; fittings suitable for a Chemist's business. Apply, 41 Burdett Road, Bow, E., any evening between 6 and 9 (Wednesday excepted).

TO be Sold, in a country town, a House and Shop, with fixtures and stock; Chemists' Business carried on on the premises for 50 years. Apply, Percival G. Saunders, Solicitor, Chipping Norton.

CHEMIST and Druggist Business for Disposal.—Stock and Fixtures £105; in first-class thoroughfare; nice fittings. Full particulars on application to 203/9, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO be disposed of, at once, a good Chemist's Business, in Glamorganshire; returns £1,200; a bargain to anyone; owner taking another business; Gilbey's agency attached. "Chemicus," 78 Commercial Street, Pontain Ash.

Messrs. CROCKER & CO.
Trade Valuers, Transfer Agents, and Accountants,
15 WALBROOK, E.C.,

Have at the present time a large number of inquiries for good-class Country Businesses, and they invite communications from intending vendors. **NO CHARGE IS MADE UNLESS A SALE IS EFFECTED.**

SOMERSET.—Old-established Business in fashionable watering-place, giving a net profit of £350 a year; price £400.

NORTH LONDON.—Family and Dispensing; returns £700 under neglected supervision; when properly attended to, they were £1,300; price £650; the stock and fixtures are alone worth more.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Retail, Prescribing, Dispensing, and Agricultural trade: returns about £2,000; price £800; valuable Agency attached.

LONDON, N.W.—Light Retail and Dispensing; present hands 25 years; returns £900; price £700; specially recommended.

LIVERPOOL.—Old-established Family Business; returns last year £380, under management; rent £40; price £150.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS A SPECIALITY. TERMS ON APPLICATION.

MESSRS. ANDROS & CO.
CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,
62 SHIP STREET, BRIGHTON,

Invite those who are desirous of disposing of their businesses to forward full particulars, when they will be entered upon their register, and particulars only given to those with the requisite cash at command. Strictest secrecy guaranteed.

NO SALE, NO CHARGE.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued

NORFOLK.—Genuine Country Retail; no opposition; good prices; first-class connection; returns over £1,300; proprietor retiring. For particulars apply to Smith & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 44, 46, and 48 Magdalen Street, Norwich.

BIRKDALE, near Southport.—At valuation, genuine old-established cash Drug, Prescribing, and Drysaltery Business; well-fitted shop and store-rooms; splendid house; private entrance; ill-health cause of disposal. Address "South," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IN one of the leading towns in the West of England.—A first-class Light Retail, Prescribing Business, with Wines and Spirits; returns have averaged £1,900 for last 3 years; handsomely fitted; good stock; large house; valuation only. Address, N. M., c/o Mr. Parkhouse, Wellington, Somerset.

BRANCH Business for sale; situated about 1 hour from London; rent £32; good 8-roomed house; 8,000 population round it, and no other chemist; suitable for a beginner; £100 or offer; part cash can remain; been entirely conducted by junior and greatly neglected. Address, "Dens," 184 Dalston Lane, London, N.E.

IRELAND.—For immediate disposal, Medical Hall in good market town, co. Monaghan; long established; proprietor retiring; this is a good opportunity for an L.P.S.I.; (R.C., as the district is such); convenient terms can be arranged. For further particulars, address 210/20, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£950.—Near London.—Opportunity occurs (through illness) of securing an old-established ready-money Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, making a net profit of £430 per annum; large house, excellent garden; price £950; references given and required. 49/83, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

EASTERN County; mixed country Business; steadily increasing every year; present receipts over £10 weekly; no heavy trade; few Patents sold; very little booking; scope for increase; satisfactory reasons for disposal; price £275. Another business few miles away; the two would suit father and son. "Omega," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

HOME County, in a town of 30,000 inhabitants, a good-class Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns nearly £1,000; no heavy or agricultural trade; elegantly fitted shop, heavily stocked; best position in the town; price £850; worth attention. "Anthem," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£150, to an immediate purchaser, will secure a nice-class Chemist's Retail and Dispensing Business; good house, long lease; low rent, let off; capable of great extension; stock and fixtures cost nearly double; doing under management about £300; perfectly genuine; northern suburb of London. Further particulars of "Otto," 8 Torwood Terrace, Torquay.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.

£160.—A small profitable Business; well stocked and fitted: no opposition; returns about £5; lease, rent £35, part let off; convenient house. Apply, by letter, "Chemist," 48 Fentiman Road, Clapham, S.W.

LONDON.—Genuine Chemist's Business for immediate sale; convenient house; turnover about £6 per week; price for valuable fixtures and stock about £350; no agents. Address, "Bonus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM.—Thickly populated; a genuine Prescribing and Light Retail, returning £600 with only partial attention, and increasing; considerable Proprietaries; no patents; price £275. "Prescriber," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, W. (Good-class residential district).—An old-established Family and Dispensing Trade; in present hands nearly 30 years; returns, under management of an assistant, £900 a year; great scope for increase; price £700; handsome pharmacy and good house. Address, "Pharmacy," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. 42 Cannon St., E.C.

HOME COUNTY.—One hour's ride from London; an unopposed Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £750; low rent and long lease; price £575; net profit over £300 after paying all expenses; very nice residence and handsome shop. Apply, "Oxon," c/o Messrs. Newbery & son, 1 King Edward Street, E.C.

GENUINE Retail Drug Business for sale; established 20 years ago by present proprietor, who is retiring from retail; long lease, as lock-up shop or with house; 10 minutes from London Bridge, Surrey side; thickly populated; very brisk ready-money drug trade, with two or three good proprietary lines. Address, "Practical Chemist," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SURREY.—Genuine old-established Retail and Presoribing Business, with Post-office; also Branch Business near, within 20 minutes' charming walk; no opposition to either; both capable of increase with personal supervision; good profits; a good and safe investment; investigation invited to *bond-fide* purchaser; price for both £800, or arrangement. Address, "Chemist," c/o W. J. Barnard, 12 Foxberry Road, Brockley, S.E.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, a Genuine Business, returning about £1,000. Full particulars, in confidence, to 208/29, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, immediately, a good-class Dispensing and Light Retail Business, returning about £1,200; suburbs of London preferred; must have a good house and bear thorough investigation. Send full particulars, in confidence, to E. H. W., 50 George Street, Richmond, S.W.

WANTED, to purchase a London Business, preferentially (but not essentially) Western or South-Western district; no objection to store trading; useless to reply unless making a minimum net profit of £400 per annum; much larger Business would be entertained; capital at immediate command. "Investor," c/o Rothwell, 323 Goldhawk Road.

PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

PARTNER Wanted in Old-established Country Business; half-share about £2,500. Apply, by letter, W. J. Rogerson, 38 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

ACTIVE Partner wanted with about £2,000 to extend old-established Wholesale Druggists' business; country; reference given and required. 210/10, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted, an energetic young Gentleman, about 26, accustomed to good-class Store Trade, with about £100 capital to join established Chemist in opening a high-class Drug Store. Address, in confidence, "Energy," Edwards, 151 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

PARTNER, with from £1,000 to £2,000 capital, to enter and extend a good going English Chemist's Business in the Argentine Republic, proprietors of several specialties (good sale), have been advertised, and could be made a very large business with extra capital, as the duties on foreign patent medicines are exceedingly heavy. Paul, Caselle 86, Rosario, R.A.

SALE BY AUCTION.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

By Order of the Liquidator.

On TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1892, at 12 for 1 o'clock.

MR. BRADSHAW BROWN will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Lots, the SULPHURIC ACID and CHEMICAL MANURE PLANT, at "PLOUGH WHARF," OUBITT TOWN, E., comprising pair of 25-h.p. horizontal steam engines; a 16-h.p. ditto; 4 Cornish boilers; stone breaker, grinding mills, Mumford and Moody's separator, powerful bone-cutting machine, fans, pumps, shafting, contents of smiths' shop, 150 tons of lead, cast-iron columns, lead piping, 2 ranges of brick-built kilns, 1-ton steam crane, quantity of timber, and miscellaneous articles.

Solicitors, Messrs. Parker, Garrett & Parker, St. Michael's Rectory, Cornhill, E.C. Messrs. Ball, Baker, Rowe & Co., Chartered Accountants, 1 Gresham Buildings, E.C. Auctioneer's Offices, 59 Fenchurch Street, E.C., and Millwall, E.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

TO be sold immediately, the fixtures and fittings of four first-class Chemists' Shops; including several ranges of mahogany-fronted drawers, fitted with glass labels; six massive mahogany dispensing screens with embossed mirror in centre; ten mahogany bent glass counter cases, fitted with sliding trays and serving shelf above; six mahogany counters, fitted with drawers; also a large quantity of wall cases. To be sold at a vast sacrifice, wanting room. Edwards & Fothergill, Old Haymarket, Liverpool.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

LEEDS (Briggate).—To Let, in the very centre of this populous town, Stockrooms, from £1 per month; free from taxes. Further particulars, write Mosley, Rent Collector, 6 Wormald Row.

TO Chemists.—To be Let, an excellent house and shop in a high-class neighbourhood; for the last 30 years been occupied by a chemist; vacant at Christmas next. For particulars, apply to Mr. T. Osborn Todd, Elvington, Lewisham Hill, Lewisham.

CHEMISTS or Surgeons.—Shop, 9 rooms, good garden, private entrance; rent can be let off and retain 4 rooms; has been Chemist's 4 years; an excellent chance for open Surgery; densely populated; no opposition; no premium; see this. 48 Torriano Avenue, Camden Road; or "Landlord," 317 Green Lanes, Finsbury Park.

HOMERTON.—Factory premises to be Let or Sold; area about 1,820 square feet; 12 h.p. nominal steam-generating boiler, set in brickwork; ventilating and chimney shafts; valuable plant, consisting of vats, tanks, &c.; suitable for manufacturing chemist or any business requiring ample space; rent £100 a year. For full particulars, apply to Ball, Norris & Hadley, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 5 Argyle Place, Regent Street, W.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED to apprentice a well-educated Youth to a light Retail and Dispensing Chemist in a provincial town. Address, "Apprentice," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A VACANCY occurs in an old-established Retail, Dispensing Chemist's Business, in the Crystal Palace district, for a well-educated youth as indoor Apprentice; premium moderate. "Alpha," c/o Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

APPRENTICE.—Vacancy occurs for a well-educated gentlemanly youth in a large provincial town, where he would have a good home, be treated in every way as one of the family, and every effort used to make him efficient in the business; reference to former pupils, &c.; moderate premium. Address, "Rhei," Barclay's, 95 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, an Assistant (about 22), for smart Retail and Dispensing. F., 378, Coldharbour Lane, Brixton Station, S.W.

WANTED, a man, a Chemist, to take charge of a wholesale business, also one to manage a shop. Apply to G. Handyside, Newcastle.

ASSISTANT, in good-class Retail and Dispensing; qualification not essential. W. Ralph Dodd, St. Andrew's Pavement, Stamford Hill, N.

W. SHARMAN, 247 Mare Street, Hackney, requires an Assistant; about 23. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, or personally.

JUNIOR Assistant for a Light Retail and Dispensing Business, short hours. Send usual particulars to Moore & Co., 23 Commercial Row, Pembroke Dock.

WANTED, at once, a Junior for a Country business; indoors. Apply, sending carte, with age, reference, and salary, to R. Walker, Chemist, Royston, Herts.

GENTLEMEN visiting Chemists in town and country can hear of good Commission. Apply, L. M., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR or Improver, in good-class pushing business; must be of good address; outdoors; carte and usual particulars to G. S. Simpkins, 75 High Street, Stourbridge.

WANTED, early in December, a qualified and experienced Manager, to live on premises. Apply, stating all particulars, to Edisbury & Co., 105 Whitefield Road, Liverpool.

WANTED, at once, for Stores trade, qualified Chemist, as Dispenser, &c. State qualification, age, salary, and references to Hull Drug Co. (Limited), 34 Whitefriargate, Hull.

JUNIOR Assistant; qualified; gentlemanly and steady; indoors. State salary required, age, height, &c., with photo (to be returned), C. G. Brendner, Cheetham, Manchester.

FOLKESTONE.—Assistant wanted, out-doors; must be good Counterman, of business habits, and qualified. Apply, with full particulars, to Bishop & Co., Toutine Street, Folkestone.

COMPETENT Junior Assistant (indoors). State full particulars as to age, height, experience, salary required, and enclose photo, Matthews & Son, Chemists, The Grove, Leytonstone.

CEYLON.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant, Minor, for Colombo; three or four years' agreement; passage paid out. Apply, Export Department, S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

CHEMISTS' Travellers may hear of good Commission, without interference with present occupation, on applying, by letter only, marked "Chemists," to Hyatt-Woolf & Hayman, 78 Fleet Street, London.

WANTED, a smart Improver or Junior in a good-class country business with Stationery attached. Apply with full particulars, enclosing photo, to C. Page Dye, the Central Pharmacy, Marlow.

AT ONCE.—Junior Assistant, aged about 23, in good-class Family and Dispensing Business; enclose photo. Apply, "Pharmacy," care of Hearon, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, London, E.C.

CEYLON.—Assistant wanted for first-class Dispensing Business; 4 years' engagement; Minor qualification. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, &c., to J. M. & Co., 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

WANTED immediately, a competent Second Hand for the Dispensary Counter; one with knowledge of Tooth Extraction preferred. Apply to Reece & Co., 53 Great Marylebone Street, Portland Place, W.

DISPENSER required, with Irish qualifications, for the Dublin Branch of a large West-end establishment. Apply, by letter or personally, before 11 A.M., to Drug Department, 15 Regent Street, S.W.

TO Travellers.—A liberal commission offered to Travellers able to introduce valuable Specialities to Chemists and Medical Men. "Thane," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOUTH of France.—At once, a good, reliable Assistant for season's engagement; knowledge of French not absolutely essential. Apply, C. B. Gilson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 17 Avenue Victor Emmanuel, Mentone, France.

IMMEDIATELY.—Qualified Assistant for a select Retail and Dispensing Business; hours easy; duties light; would suit a gentleman reading for Major Exam., or one requiring rest. Apply, H. J. Smith, 61 High Road, Lee, S.E.

WHOLESALE Assistant wanted; accustomed to putting up surgeons' orders; one with experience in Pill-coating preferred. State age, height, references, salary required, and enclose photo, W. Hicks & Co. (Limited), Cardiff.

WANTED, a good Assistant (qualified preferred), indoors, not under 24 years; business, Light Retail and Dispensing. Apply, stating experience, age, height, and salary required, W. Elliott, 192 Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.

AT once.—An active Junior Assistant (ontdoors), of good address; must be a good Counterman, quick, and industrious. Apply, with full particulars of references, salary required, &c., to Shillcock & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bromley, Kent.

DENTISTS.—Wanted, for permanency, 1 Improver and 3 good Registered men, able to visit Branches and turn out good work; security required. Address, "Dernax," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, a smart Assistant; about 22; must be good counterman and of good address; weekly half-holiday. Apply, with usual particulars and references, enclosing photo, to Edmund Jones (formerly with Jno. Bell & Co., London), Chemist, Hanley.

IMPROVER or Junior required, immediately, in Light Retail and Dispensing business; hours light; time for study, if desired. Apply, with particulars as to age, references, salary, &c., to F. Green, Boscombe Park Pharmacy, Pokesdown, Bournemouth.

FOR PARIS.—Wanted, an English Chemist-Assistant, polite, of good address, first-class salesman, sharp, with knowledge of French, and well up in English Pharmacopy. Write, sending photo if possible (will be returned), to Delouche, 2 Place Vendome, Paris.

WANTED, Junior Assistant for Mixed business; hours 8 to 8.30, Saturday 10.30 P.M.; no Sunday duty; half a day off every week. State age, height, salary required, &c., with photo (to be returned), to A. B., 32 Victoria Road, Widnes, Lancashire.

END of November.—Qualified Assistant (in house); accustomed to best class of business, especially Dispensing; not under 23; salary first year £50; good personal character indispensable. State age, height, references, &c., Randall & Son, Southampton.

WANTED, Young Married Man with sound character to Manage Business, Midlands; qualified; total abstainer; salary, £100 and house; state age, family, experience, references. "Brandon," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

STANDRING, SON & CO., 124 Market Street, Manchester, require a thoroughly capable and qualified out-door Assistant, to take charge of Retail Counter; must have first-class London experience; hours, 8.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.; alternate Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.; no Sunday duty.

QUALIFIED Assistants wanted (2 good Countermen and 1 thoroughly competent Dispenser); those accustomed to high-class Store trade preferred; no Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars, and stating salary required, G. O. Dusart, 10 Robertson Street, Hastings.

AT Ouee.—Junior (about 21), for a cash business; 3 assistants kept; early evening (5 o'clock) each week, and full half-holiday each month; Sunday and holiday duty divided between 3. Usual particulars and salary required to Blackham, 675 Holloway Road, Upper Holloway, N.

WANTED, a qualified Man (not under 50), as Assistant in Chemist's Retail; hours and work light; no Sunday duty; salary (indoors) £40 a year. Apply by letter only, stating age, qualification, and references, and enclosing photo, if possible, to J. Joseph, 52 York Road, Battersea, S.W.

WANTED, in the London office of a Firm of Colonial Chemists and Druggists, a young man as Clerk and Assistant to Buyer; must write a good hand, and be accurate and business-like. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to 14, c/o Warner Bros., 131 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

QUALIFIED outdoor Assistant, chiefly for counter work in quick business; must be used to good-class trade and well recommended; age 25 to 30; half-holiday weekly; duty every other Sunday night. Apply, with photo and fullest particulars as to experience, height, salary, &c., to A. Middleton, Apothecaries' Hall, Nottingham.

WANTED, Manager; qualified; aged about 30; good Counterman indispensable; must be active, obliging, and of good address; only those seeking a permanency treated with; state age height, experience, and enclose carte; character and ability must stand strictest investigation. Apply, J. & J. Thompson & Co., (Lim.), 192 Manchester Street, Oldham.

AT ONCE.—Qualified out-door Assistant (under 35), requiring permanency, to manage Branch (or occasionally assist at main establishment—Retail, and Photographic Requisites); must be well recommended as steady, industrious, obliging, and trustworthy; Tooth-extractor, Prescriber, and pushing Salesman necessary; salary, 30s. weekly and commission (large scope for increase). Send age, height, experience, &c. (enclosing photo and references), to "Oxford Branch," care of Raimes & Co., York. Also Outdoor Apprentice; no premium required.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Continued.

AT ONCE.—Smart Junior (indoors); stock and counter; first-class Cash business, N.W. Apply, stating full particulars, to X, Messrs. Hodgkinson & Co., 101 Whitecross Street, E. J.

JUNIOR Assistant; indoors; aged about 20; hours light. Apply, with full particulars as to age, experience, references, salary, W. E. Hill, late Tomlinson & Hayward, High Street, Lincoln.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant (indoors), aged about 23, for a Light Country Retail: comfortable home; easy hours. Full particulars of age, experience, salary, &c., to Willis, Chemist, Kidderminster.

WANTED, active experienced Assistant, aged about 30, for Mixed Country trade. Apply, stating full particulars, references, experience, and salary required (outdoors), to 168 Bath Street, Ilkeston.

A QUALIFIED Junior required. Apply, stating age and salary required (outdoors), with references, which must bear the strictest investigation, to Poingdestre & Truman, 187 Newington Butts, S.E.

AN Assistant, about 23; Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; able to Extract Teeth. Apply, with full particulars and photo, C. Protty, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 235 North End Road, Walham Green, S.W.

COMPETENT Foreman required for putting up Specialities and Proprietary articles. Apply, stating qualifications, age, and wages required, to W., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AGENTS wanted.—Bruce & Co., manufacturers of prepared Soups, Extract of Beef, Essence of Beef, Desiccated Soup, Potted Beef, &c., &c., require first-class Representatives to cover every town in the United Kingdom. Bruce's productions are of the highest quality, and the prices are right to ensure large turnover. First-class people only negotiated with. Write Bruce & Co., Limited, Walham Green, London, S.W.

AN energetic and gentlemanly Manager, qualified, to develop a Branch business in Yorkshire; must be an exceptionally good Prescriber, and able to introduce Specialities with tact; salary £80 (outdoors); 5 per cent. on all Specialities and Prescribing, and 2½ per cent. on increased turnover; growing business; hours 8.15 A.M. to 9 P.M., Wednesdays 5 P.M., Saturdays 10 P.M.; no other duty. Send photo, height, and two references to 157/37, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

DISPENSER to Surgeon; London preferred. J. L., Botesdale, Diss, Norfolk.

ONE or two evenings' duty; Major. Ralph, 8 Boston Street, Marylebone, N.W.

JUNIOR (21); 6½ years' experience; good references. H., 4 Petty Cury, Cambridge.

JUNIOR; 23; outdoors; tall; first-class experience. Chas. Hickes, Meltonby, Pocklington.

ASSISTANT in good-class business; disengaged. F. H. Slynn, Stafford House, Rhyl.

PART-TIME Assistant or Manager; abstainer; qualified. "Chemist," 355 Bolton Road, Darwen.

LOCUM; aged 29; qualified; experienced; good references. Glover, Princes Street, Cheltenham.

JUNIOR (20); 5 feet 10 inches; 3½ years' good experience. F. A. C., 39 Bawling Street, Keighley.

DISPENSING by Lady; thorough training; Dispensary experience. N., 26 Vassall Road, Brixton.

JUNIOR, in good-class business; good references; disengaged. Wileman, 5 Bailgate, Lincoln.

MAJOR (21½); tall; good references; Yorks or Lancs preferred. Lee, Common, Mexborough.

DISPENSER to Surgeon or Chemist; 23; 7 years' experience. "Dispenser," 49 Senrab Street, E.

ASSISTANT; aged 25; 9 years' experience; outdoors; unqualified. Poulter, 3 Wyndham Street, W.

ASSISTANT (31); good experience; abstainer; disengaged. E., 1 Bedford Place, Bournemouth.

MANAGER; qualified and registered; good references. G. P., 45 Halford Street, New Wortley, Leeds.

MANAGER or Locum; qualified; experienced Dispenser, Prescriber, Extractor; aged 45. Sealy, Llandudno.

ASSISTANT; Evening Employment from 6 P.M. "Chemist," 67 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

DISENGAGED, an Assistant; good Dispenser; Hall qualification. "Chemicus," 42 Trinity Square, S.E.

MANAGER; aged 40; married; no children; disengaged November 20. Davies, 11 Woodwell Crescent, Bristol.

ASSISTANT; well up in first-class Dispensing and Retail, Prescribing, Extracting. W., 136 Uxbridge Road, W.

MANAGER or Assistant (outdoors): first-class experience, City and West-end. M., 217 Milkwood Road, S.E.

ASSISTANT (23); height 5 ft. 8½ in.; London experience; excellent references. Evans, Blaenwenen, Cardigan.

MANAGER; qualified; permanency desired; disengaged. "Nux," Sunny Bank, Lethbridge Road, Southport.

ASSISTANT, in good-class business; aged 21; 5 years' experience. H. R. C., 6 Stourcliffe Street, Hyde Park, W.

MANAGER; single, middle-aged, qualified, energetic. D. B., Messrs. Garman Bros., 278 Roman Road, Bow, E.

JUNIOR (19); tall; abstainer; 3 years' high-class experience; London preferred. R. Payne, 36 Luton Road, Chatham.

WANTED, part or whole time situation in London; at once; good references. "Quinine," 173 Marylebone Road, N.W.

MANAGER or Assistant; registered; middle aged; temporary or otherwise. Address, G., 173 High Street, Harlesden.

MANAGER; Prescribe, Dispense, Extract; town or country; Mixed; married. "Drugs," 54 Rope Walk, Ipswich.

AS Manager; experienced; good Prescriber and Counterman; qualified; in or out door. "Barium," 93 Bury New Road, Bolton.

JUNIOR or Improver (20); 6 years' experience; indoors preferred; good reference. "Junior," 26 Audley Lane, Blackburn.

CHEMIST'S Assistant; young man (18) seeks situation; 3 years' good reference. F. Jeffreys, 64 Upper Street, Islington, N.

CHEMIST: qualified: experienced; engagement wanted; aged 24. Address, M7, Keith & Co., Advertising Agents, Edinburgh.

DISPENSER-BOOKKEEPER.—Permanent or Locum, after November 3. "M.": 83 Dynevor Road, Stoke Newington.

PART-TIME Assistant; abstainer; good references. 207/19, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

EVENING Employment wanted by young man; 5 years' experience in Mixing, &c. D., 18 Methley Street, Kennington, S.E.

MANAGER, Assistant, or Dispenser: aged 37; long varied experience; Tooth-extractor. Stevenson, Towy Terrace, Llandilo.

DENTAL Mechanic; aged 36; 6 years with last employer; town or country. "Dental," 6 Nelson Terrace, The Brook, Chatham.

AS Junior (21); in or near Liverpool; 5 years' varied experience; good references. A. B., 2 Marathon Terrace, The Crescent, Douglas.

YOUNG Man requires situation as Assistant; whole or part time; country and town experience. K. Y., 4 Wynne Road, Brixton.

ASSISTANT, qualified; aged 25; 10 years' experience, town and country; good references. A. Dow, County Court Road, Lynn.

ASSISTANT; 22 years; 6 feet; good references; large town preferred; disengaged. "Radix," 38 Minerva Terrace, Lowestoft.

WHOLESALE.—Advertiser wants situation: aged 25. "Nemo," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER or Locum; good prescriber, extractor, &c.; middle-aged; single. W., Chemist and Dentist, 344 Caledonian Road, N.

MANAGER by experienced Man; 39; single; town or country. Address, "Minor," 6 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, London, W.

YOUTH, 17½, just out of apprenticeship, seeks Situation as Improver; must have time for study; indoors. Address, H. D., Haddenham, Bucks.

TO Widows and Trustees.—As Manager; qualified: middle-aged; reference; in or near London. A. F., 45 Adolphus Street, Deptford, London.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Continued.

LOCUM (35); qualified; abstainer; disengaged Monday. "Minor," 8 Castle Street East, W.

LOCUM or permanent; aged 26; disengaged. "Extractor," 2 Horton Street, Lewisham, S.E.

JUNIOR (21); disengaged; accustomed to brisk trade. "Minerals," 40 Russell Street, Battersea.

PART-TIME; qualified; exceptional references. J. Hughes, 14 Priory Street, Camden Town.

JUNIOR; qualified; aged 23; 7 years' experience; good references. "Minor," 3 West Kensington Terrace, W.

AS Locum or Manager; extensive London experience, Stores and Retail; aged 40. A. B., 93 Gresham Street.

PRACTICAL man desires post in Laboratory; 6 years last situation, 4 previous. C. B., 65 Downham Road, Southgate Road, N.

MANAGER or Traveller (26); L.P.S.I.; highest references and testimonials; total abstainer. 209/5, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER or otherwise (outdoors, London) by smart energetic man; first-class experience. "Alpha," 5 Finsbury Park Avenue, N.

EDINBURGH.—Part-time; tall; aged 22; Prescriber; good address; abstainer; good Counterman. Douglas, Lambeth Walk, London.

MANAGER (Branch) or Assistant; Mixed preferred; nearly 12 years' last two situations; aged 32. "Aloes," 6 Priory Road, Sheffield.

ABROAD.—Dispenser or Senior; qualified; best West-end experience. 188/14, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street E.C.

LOCUM; temporary or otherwise; qualified, experienced, steady, and reliable; highest references; disengaged. "Extractor," 23 Florence Road, London, S.E.

JUNIOR (23); experienced; smart salesman; quick and accurate Dispenser; town or country; disengaged. "Eucalyptus," 5 Limerston Street, Chelsea.

MANAGER (Branch or a Department); retail or wholesale; disengaged; qualified; South or West preferred; aged 34; married. George A. Parkin, Chemist, York.

AS Assistant for front counter, in Stores or brisk cash business; qualified; highest references. W., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A JUNIOR Warehouseman's or Head Assistant's place in wholesale Drug or Chemical Warehouse. J. M. H., Office of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Manager of Branch or locum-tenens; town and country experience; registered; disengaged 13th. 209/36, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Assistant; experienced Dispenser and Counterman; Tooth Extractor; aged 23; disengaged November 29. "Exalgine," c/o Mr. Cory, Chemist, Newport, Isle of Wight.

SENIOR (outdoors) or Manager of Branch; qualified; aged 31; height 5 feet 7; salary £2 weekly; abstainer; disengaged. "Instanter," 1 College Street, Leigh, Lancs.

ASSISTANT; unqualified (indoors); moderate salary; time for study; large town preferred. Address, 209/29, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT; 13 years' experience of the Trade in general; 7 years in last situation in Dublin; 3 years in England; good testimonials; disengaged. Address, "Sulphonal," 7 Lennox Street, Dublin.

ASSISTANT desires permanency; 23; tall; capital Counterman; Dispenser; used to brisk cash business; satisfactory references; disengaged; 8 years' experience. Taylor, 6 Garden Street, Preston.

JUNIOR or Improver; aged 19; 3 years' experience as Dispenser with eminent medical firm in country; time for study desirable; Birmingham preferred. "Medicus," 30 Allerton Road, Lordship Park, N.

MANAGER or Senior; Pharmaceutical Chemist seeks engagement as Manager in a Drug Stores; accurate Dispenser, and many years' experience in prescribing, E.L., c/o Abbotts, 32 Bastcheap, London.

ADVERTISER (30), qualified, seeks outdoor Assistantship or Management in a good-class business; first-class Dispenser; London and country experience; Lancs. preferred. "Salol," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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BRANCH Manager, Assistant, or Dispenser; married; unqualified; 12 years' experience; reliable Dispenser, Prescriber, Extractor; knowledge of Photography; highest references. "Dovon," 5 Penmartin Road, Brockley.

ADVERTISER (25), good credentials, wants situation where energetic attention to business would be appreciated; photographic materials and studio experience; London preferred; unqualified. "Hypo," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A TRAVELLER is disengaged to represent a Drug House (if the Lord will) in Scotland, Ireland and Liverpool, &c.; experience is chiefly in the sale of essential oils and essences amongst manufacturing confectioners, aërated water manufacturers, and tobacco manufacturers. J. H. T. Peok, 100 Laurel Road, Leicester.

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NOW Ready, British Pharmaceutical Conference Group of Members, taken at Kilin, August 25, 1892, with complete key; price 6s. Sydney Keith, 69 St. Clerk Street, Edinburgh.

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Year	No. of Members	Dividend
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Chemists, Starbeck, Harrogate.
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STRENGTHENED AND SUPPORTED BY THE APPROBATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

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Potash, 5 " "	1/-	1/6
Potash, B.P. 15 " "	1/-	1/6
Seltzer	1/-	1/6
Lemonade	1/-	2/6
Lime Juice	1/-	2/6
Ginger Ale	1/-	2/6
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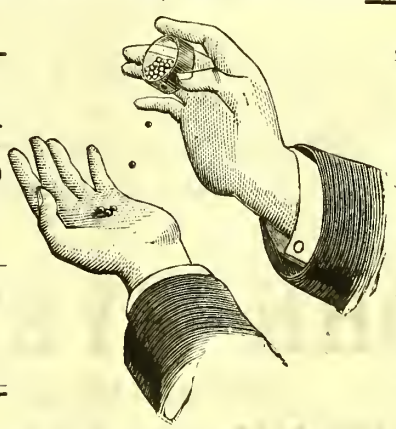
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Because WYETH'S BEEF JUICE is Pleasant and Agreeable to the taste.

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½ Bottles, flat or round, reputed ½ pints	16/-	26/-
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ROYAL CAFE SAUCE, a Rich Fruity & Exquisite Flavour.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly ½ pint Imperial, 42/- per gross. Sample Bottles at 7/- per Gross

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Have gained a high reputation everywhere. **FOR EXPORT TRADE.** They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb, and 5-lb. Bottles. Packed in Casks or in 1-doz. Cases as required, and delivered F.O.B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure. We specially recommend

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ALL KINDS IN ANY QUANTITIES.

CHLORATE OF POTASH PELLETS

IN 1-CWT. ORIGINAL BARRELS. BARRELS FREE.

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

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Before immersion in water. After three minutes' immersion in water at normal temperature of stomach.

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TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Messrs. A. ROWLAND & SONS, Proprietors of Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor, and Odonto, have had designed for them a new and beautifully-coloured

SHOW-CARD

after the style of the illustration in this advertisement, and will be glad to send one to any Chemist or Druggist, Free of Cost, who will send his Name and Address, or if residing out of England, the address of any wholesale house to whom it may be sent for enclosure. Also Dummies of all three articles, to save the real articles from being soiled by exposure in the window or show-case. These cards are of the same design as those sent out in May, June, and October, 1892, so those Chemists who have already had one will probably not require another.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

25

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LONDON,

Have been appointed EUROPEAN AGENTS for

THE WARREN CAPSULE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

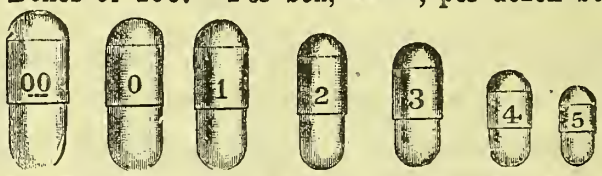
EMPTY GELATINE CAPSULES,

Corner Sixteenth and Baker Streets, DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

The Capsules made by us are perfect in uniformity of size, fit, shape, colour, elasticity, and solubility, and number from 5 the smallest, to 00 the largest.

Our **Improved Process** of manufacture and inventions of **New Machinery** enable us to put our goods on the market unexcelled, and at a less cost than has hitherto been done. They are made of the very **Finest French Gelatine**, and will stand in any climate.

Seven sizes, in Boxes of 100. Per box, 4d.; per dozen boxes, 3s. 9d.

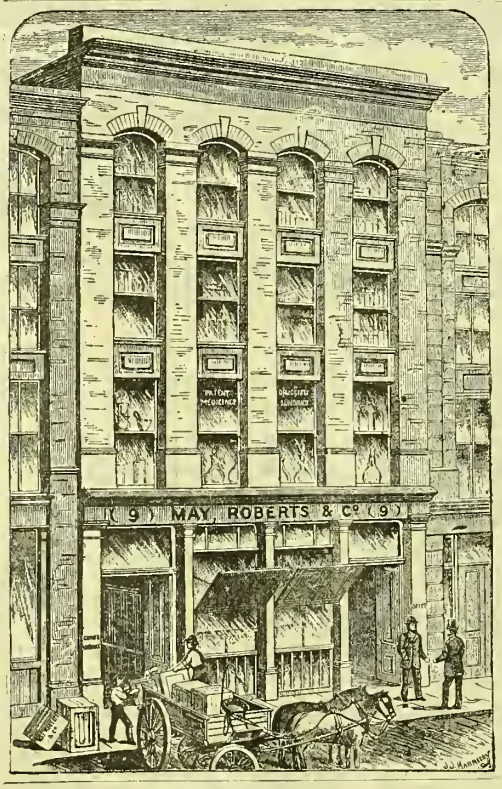


CAPACITY.

The approximate capacity of empty capsules will vary in the weight of different samples of the same powdered drug or alkaloid, according to the degree of compression exerted in filling.

SEE ANNEXED TABLE.

SIZE	00	0	1	2	3	4	5
Quin. Sul. .. .. gr.	8	6	4	3	2	1½	¾
Quin. Mass. .. gr.	16	12	8	6	4	3	1½
Pulv. Ipecac. Co... gr.	12	8	6	4	3	2	1
Pulv. Aloes .. gr.	10	7	5	4	3	2	1
Bism. Sub Nit. .. gr.	20	14	10	8	6	4	2
Salicin .. .. gr.	10	7	5	4	3	2	1
Pulv. Rhei .. gr.	12	8	6	4	3	2	1
Acid. Salicyl. .. gr.	8	6	4	3	2	1½	¾



ADMINISTRATION.

These Capsules are used in taking powders or solids, free of taste, smell, injury to the teeth, mouth, or throat; they can also be used for fluid medicines, whether of a watery, spirituous, acidulous, or oily nature, if used within a few moments after they are filled.

SOLUBILITY.

We have successfully prepared our Gelatine in a manner which renders these Capsules readily soluble in the fluids of the stomach and warmth of the body, consequently our Capsules can be used in cases where it requires but little digestive action, such as irritable or torpid stomach.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO.

WILL FORWARD

PRICE LIST

REVISED JULY, 1892,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

PATENT MEDICINES,

POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9 CLERKENWELL ROAD, **LONDON, E.C.**

Telephone Number, 1852. Telegraphic Address—CHEMICUS LONDON.

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ACETIC ACID
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Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Morris & Callard (Salts)

ADVERTISING SPECIALITIES
Baird Clock Co.
Lawton, J. W.
Sears, F. W.

AERTD & MINRLS
Apollinaris Co.
Barnett & Foster
Chemists' Aerated Waters Association (Lim.)
Ellis & Son (Ruthin)
Hassall & Co. | Hay, W
Hulsen, J., & Co.
Idris & Co.
Ingram & Royle
Jewsbury & Brown
Johannis Spring (Lim.
Mills & Co. (Bourne)
Schweppe, J., & Co

DITTO PLANT
See SYPHONS and ESSENCES.]
Barnett & Foster
Bratby & Hinchliffe (Lim.)
Gueret Frères
Tyler, Hayward, & Co.

AGNCIES ABROAD
Australian Drug Co.
Kemphorne, Prosser & Co.
Lennon, B. G., & Co. [(N.Z.)
Levy, Jules
Peake, Allen & Co.
Prosser, Taylor & Co.
Rooke, Tompsitt & Co. (Melbourne)
Sharland & Co.
Teul, W. I., & Co.

ALKALOIDS
Howards & Sons (Cinchona)
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

ALMANACKS
Ford, Shapland & Co
Hildesheimer & Faulkner
Silverlock, H.
Townsend, J.

AMMONIA
May & Baker (Lim.)
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.

APPARATUS
Hicks, J. J.
Ohlson, A.
Orme, J., & Co (Scientific)
Parken, Son & Rayment
Potha, H., & Co.

BAKING POWDER
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

BANDAGES
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Robinson & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co.
Warne & Co.

BEESWAX
Boehm, F.

BICARB. SODA
Brunner, Mond & Co. (Lim.)
Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)

BISMUTH PREP.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Sons
Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)
Symes & Co. | Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons

BOOKS
Griffiths, W.
Gurney & Jackson
Hargreaves, Drs., M.D.
Herschell, Dr. | Muter, Dr.

BORAX
Howards & Sons
Mack's Staron

BOTTLES
Aire & Calder Bottle Co. (Lim.)
Barnett & Foster
Barradell, J. F., & Co.
Barrett, R. H.
Bratby & Hinchliffe (Lim.)
Bush, H. W., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hearn, E. A., & Co.
Isaacs & Co.
Johnsen & Jörgensen
Kilner Bros.
Potha, H., & Co.
Shirley, A. W.
Toogood, W.
"W. Brand Bottles"
Youldon, E.

BOXES
Austin & Co. (Cardboard)
Evans, Sons & Co.
Parmenter, I. W., & Co (Lim.)
Robinson & Sons

BRUSHES
Evans, Sons & Co.

BUNSEN BURNERS
Berend & Co.

BUTTER COLR, &c.
Boulton, J. & Co. (Lim.)
Crawshaw & Co.
Hatrick & Co. (Lim.)
Oldfield, Patti son & Co.

CAMPHOR
Fuerst Bros.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)

CAPSULES
Denoual, J. (Medicinal)
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hooper, B., & Co.
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.

CSCRA SAGRADA
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ferris & Co. | Moss, J., & Co

CASTOR OIL
Allen & Hanbury [Fuerst Bros
Christy & Co. (Aroma Icum)
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
The Lofoden Cod Liver Oil Co.

CATALOGUE
Maw S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Sanger & Sons'

CHECK TILLS
National Cash Till Co.
Patent Voucher Check Till Co. (Lim.)

CHLRIDE OF LIME
Government Sanitary Co.
National Chemical Co.

CHEMICALS
Boehm, F.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Boulton, J., & Co. (Lim.)
Bramwell, E., & Son
Brunner, Mond & Co. (Lim.)
Fletcher Fletcher & Stevenson
Fuerst Bros.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Harrington Bros.
Hill, A. S., & Son [Clark, Hodgkinsons, Treacher & Howards & Sons (Pharm.)
Levermore, Aug., & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Lorenz, H.
May & Baker (Lim.)
Morris & Callard | Moss
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.
White, A., & Sons
Zimmermann, A. & M.

CHEST PROTCTRS
Chemists' Association (Lim.)
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Lynch & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Pattison, G. | Solport Bros.

CHLORODYNE
Davenport (Browne's
Towle, A. P. & Son

CHLOROFORM, &c.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Son
Salamon & Co. (Lim.)
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Zimmermann, A. & M.

CITRIC ACID
Hassall & Co. (Phospho)

COCAINE-HYDRO·
Howards & Sons

COCA WINE
Armbrecht, Nelson & Co.
French Hygienic Soc.
Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's)

COCOA & CHOCLTE
Cadbury Bros. | Christy & Co
Rowntree & Co.

COD-LIVER OIL
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs. Wellcome & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Hill, A. S., & Son
Hookin, Wilson & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Miller, P.
Smith, T. J.
Robinson & Co.
The Lofoden Cod Liver Oil Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.

COFFEE
Symington, T., & Co. (Coffee) Essence)

COLPSIBLE TUBES
Betts & Co.

COMP. MEDICINES
Allen & Hanburys
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Fneret Bros.
Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.
Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.

CONCENT. LIQS.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Wood, Cooper & Co.

CONFECTIONERY
Blytou, Astley & Co.
Crawshaw & Co.
Gibson, R., & Sons
Gnest, T., & Co.
Pascall. J.
Southwell, C., & Co.
Warrick Brothers

CORN CURES
Pattieon, G.
Solport Broe.

COTTON WOOL
Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)
Sanger, J., & Sons
Seabury & Johnson

CRSHD LINSEED
Graham, W., & Co.
Mnmford, S. G.

DENTIFRICES
Beecham, T.
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lakeman, J. J.
Quelch, H. C.
Spurin, R. C. (Dorothy)
Stevens, P. A.
Snttou, O., & Co.
Thompson & Capper
Warrick Bros. | Wilson, A.
Woods, W. (Areca Nut)

DISINFECTANTS
Calvert. F. C., and Co.
Dussex Bros., & Co.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Government Sanitary Co.
Grindley & Co. (Lim.)
Jeyes' Fluid
Mason, C. E., & Co
National Chemical Co,
Sanitas Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Star Chemical Co.
Tyrer, Thos., & Co.

DISPENSING BOTTLES
The Lofoden Cod Liver Oil Co.

DOG MEDICINES
Spratte Patent (Lim.)

DRUGGISTS' SUN.
Ayrtou & Saunders
Bailey, M., & Co.
Barclay & Sons (Limited)
Beaulette Co.
Bush, H. W., Co.
Chemists' Association (Lim.)
Chemists' Mineral Water Association (Lim.)
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lim)
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hanbury & Co.
Hookin Wilson & Co.
Idris & Co.
Kay Bros. (Lim.)
Lynch & Co. (Lim.)
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Quelch, H. C.
Sanger & Sons
Schutze & Co.
Tidman & Son Toogood W.
Wood, Vincent Young, J.

DRUG MILLS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

DYES, &c.
Crawshaw & Co.
Hatrick & Co. (Lim.)

EAU DE JOLOGNE
Farina, J. M.
Hookin, Wilson & Co. (Farina)
Martin, Maria (Nun)
Oscar, Moenich & Co.

ELECTRIC APPAR.
Darton, F., & Co.
Gent & Co.
Orme & Co.

EMBROCATION
Burn, H.
Day & Sons
Elliman, Sons & Co.

ENEMAS
Evans, Sons & Co.
Sanger & Son
Warne & Co.

ENGRAVERS
Barker, W., & Son
Corean, J. E.

ESSENCES
Beckett, W.
Berger, F.
Boehm, F.
Boulton J., & Co.
Brathy & Hinchliffe (Lim.)
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hay, W.
Idris & Co.
May & Baker (Lim.)
Newball & Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Stevens & Howell
Tyrer, P. (Anchovies)
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS
Berger, F.
Boehm, F.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Chiris, A.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Cocking & Co. (Japan Peppermint)
Dodge & Olcott
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hodgkinsons, Treacher & Clarke
Lewig, M.
May & Baker (Lim.)
Robert Frères
Sozio & Andrioli
Schlesinger, L.
Stevenson & Howell
Symes & Co.
Tombarel Freres
Treatt, R. C.
Vogt, G., & Co.
Warrick Bros.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHER
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)
Robbins, J., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS
Downie B. I. P. Co.
Drysdale, J. W. & Co.
Evans, Lescher, & Webb
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson [Co.
Tasmanian Eucalyptue Oil
Vogt G., & Co.

EXTRACT MEAT
Brand & Co.
Bnsh's Liquid Beef
Denaeyer's Peptone and Extract of Meat Co. (Lim.)
Idris & Co. (Viking Co.)
Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim)
Mason, G., & Co. (Lim.)
Wyeth, J., & Brother

EXTRACTS, FLUID
Allen & Hanburys
Anderson & Co.
Barber, G., & Co.
Burgcyne, Burbidges & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd, T., Howard & Co.
Moss & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Vogt, G., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

FEEDING BOTTLES
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Thermo Safe)
Chemists' Association (Lim.)
Evane, Sone & Co.
Hearu, E. A., & Co.
Hookin, Wilson & Co.
Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co.
Marriott, E., & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Maw, S. Son & Thompson

FILTERING
Berkefeld Filter Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Ld.)
Mawson, Swan & Weddell
Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

FLESH GLOVES
Pattison, G.

FLY PAPERS
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Mather, W.
Maw, S., Son, & Thompson
Tunbridge & Wright
Wilson, S.

FOOD (Infants' & Invalids')
Allen & Hanburys
Benger's Food
Brand & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Idris & Co.
Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)
Nestlé, H.

FORMULA
Brooks, T.

GINGER ALE
Hay, W. (Essence)
Mills, R. M., & Co.

GLYCERINE
Blyton Astley & Co. (Pastilles)
Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Lynch & Co.
Price's Candle Co.
The Lofoden Cod Liver Oil Co.

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Bromley, C.

GRANULAR PREP.
Bishop, A., & Sons
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

GRIPE WATER
Woodward, W.

GUM
Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Levermore, Aug., & Co.

HAIR PREP.
Anglo-American Drug Co. (Lim.)
Chesebrough Mnfg. Co.
Edwards & Co.
Trnefitt, H. P. (Lim.)

HERBALISTS
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

HERB BEER EXTS
Newball & Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Potter & Clarke

HOMŒOPATHIC
Keene & Ashwell
Leath & Ross
Thompson & Capper
Watson & Wates

HYPOPHOSPHITES
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Symes & Co.
Tyrer, Thomas, & Co.

INHALERS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Hookin, Wilson & Co.
Lynch & Co. (Lim.)
Spirone, Co., The
Toogood, W.

INK [SEE MARKING INKS]
Bewley & Draper

INSECTICIDES
Keating, T.
Steiner & Co.

INSURANCE
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

KETCHUP
Tyrer, P.

LANOLINE
Burroughe, Wellcome & Co.

LARD
Ewen, J., & Sons

LIME JUICE
Southwell, C., & Co.

LINT
Liverpool Lint Co,
Newsome, G.
Robinson & Sons
Seabury & Johnson

LIQUORICE
Fergusson & Forster (Solazzi)

LITHIA
Fuerst Broe.

LOZENGES
Allen & Hanburys
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)
Hill & Son
Jackson, T.
Raimes & Co.
Warrick Bros.

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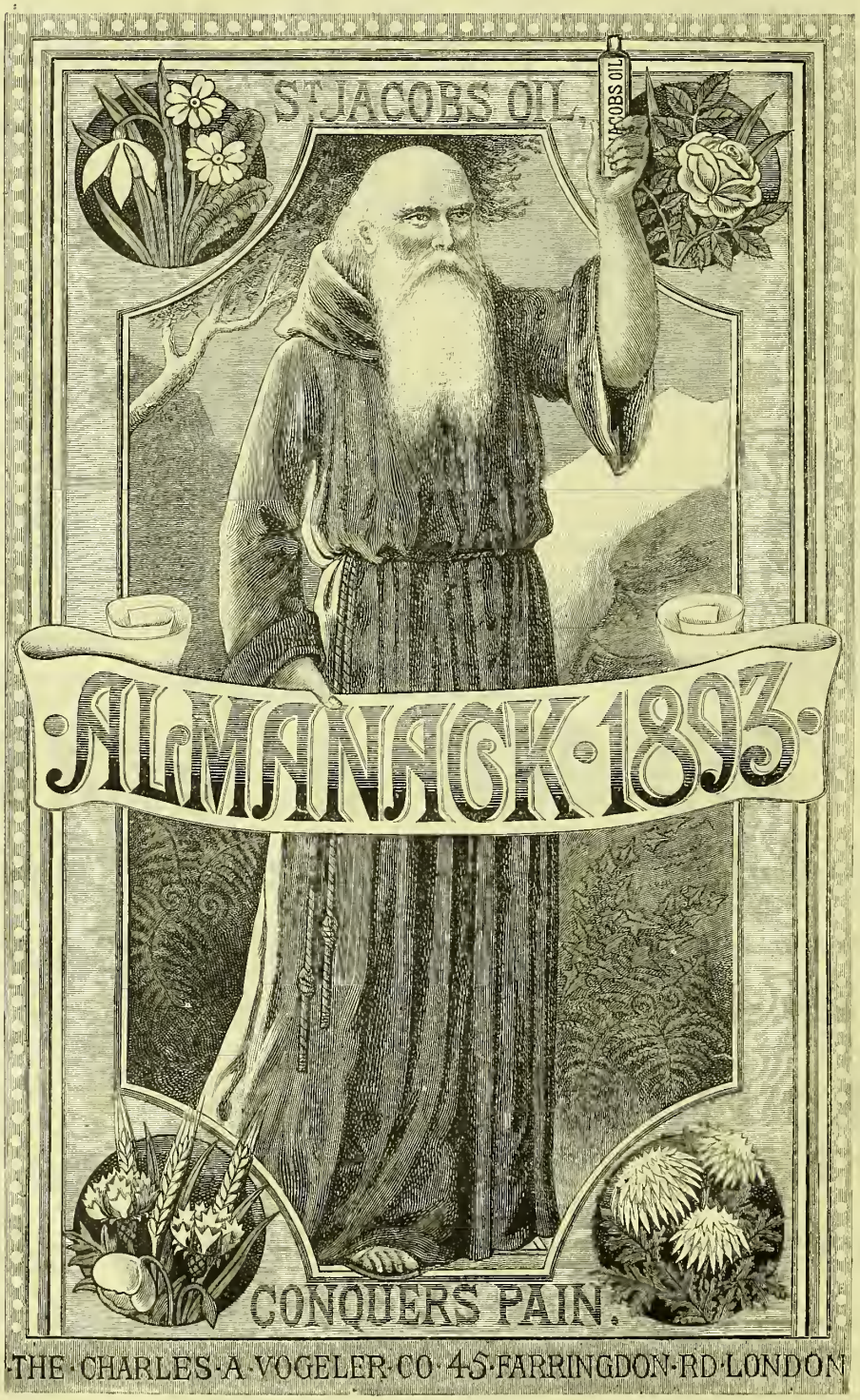
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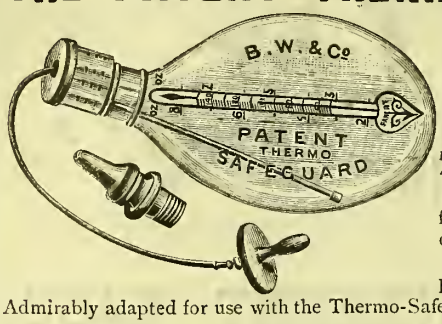
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Summary.

WE print the results of the examinations in Edinburgh, and of the Preliminary examination.

DR. SYMES, at Liverpool, last week, spoke of pharmacy and patent-medicine laws in a critical manner.

THE Dundee public analyst has been criticising Sir George Buchanan's and Dr. Thresh's opinions regarding water-analysis.

"THE Conditions of Labour in Pharmacy" was the topic of a lengthy discussion at the Assistants' Association (London) last week.

MIDLAND dentists find that there is a scarcity of qualified assistants, and would have us believe that dentistry is not an overcrowded profession.

A HERBALIST in the East-end of London who sold paregoric *sine opio* has been let off, apparently on account of the erroneous notion that "paregoric" is not a B.P. synonym for tr. camph. co.

A DECISION has been given in the High Court of Justice ruling that no fraud is committed when a grocer weighs paper with sugar. A conviction under the Weights and Measures Act has been quashed.

IN an appeal to the High Court the important question has been raised whether under the Apothecaries Act an unqualified person against whom several transactions occurring on one day is liable to as many penalties, or whether the series constitutes only one offence.

IN the course of a paper on "Mercuric chloride Solution in Alcohol," read before the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society, Mr. J. R. Johnson gave a letter from Sir Joseph Lister, in which that surgeon stated he has abandoned the use of bichloride of mercury as an antiseptic in surgery, finding carbolic acid preferable.

THE Pharmaceutical Council were a little short of money on Wednesday. They resolved to make Mr. T. H. Hills' bequest of 1,000*l.* the basis of a fund, distinct from the Benevolent Fund, for the orphans of members and associates of the Society only. Mr. Carteighe pertinently commented upon the heavy failures in the examinations last month.

POST-CARD COMPETITIONS.

WE propose to initiate a new series of post-card competitions, which will be open to subscribers and their employés and members of their families. The first of the series will be open during the present month, and its object is to secure ideas, plans, sketches, or suggestions for

A CHRISTMAS DISPLAY

of goods of any kind generally sold by chemists and druggists. The display may take the form of an effective window-dressing, counter-arrangement, or any other scheme which will give prominence to the goods, which will be consistent with the season, and encourage trade or draw custom. We shall give a guinea to the person who sends in the best idea, plan, sketch, or suggestion on a post-card, reserving the right to bestow a suitable recognition upon three or more next in order of merit. Post-cards will be received from November 7 to November 30, but we ask those who compete to begin early in the month. We do not exclude from the competition any ideas which have been carried out by chemists in past Christmas seasons. These will be treated on their merits. Nor do we place any limit upon the number of post-cards which a person may send in, but the rule is strict as regards "*one idea on one post card.*"

Competitors will please use *white* post-cards if they send any sketch.

THE AUSTRALASIAN EDITION

of the CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1893 was shipped on the Orient s.s. *Oratava*, leaving London on Friday, November 4, and expected to arrive at Melbourne on December 19. Our proportion of subscribers (as compared with the entire trade) is very large indeed in all the Australasian colonies. These gentlemen naturally expect to receive their DIARIES for next year before January 1, and with a fair voyage this will be accomplished. In order to catch this steamer several advertisements which reached us after the date fixed for closing had to be omitted.

SCIENTIFIC MYSTERIES.

CHEMISTS are advised to stock and show this book in anticipation of the winter evenings. It contains particulars of 200 chemical and other experiments, is freely illustrated, and is the cheapest, most comprehensive, and most clearly described collection of experiments and illusions ever offered to the public.

It sells at 1s., and we supply it in one-dozen parcels with show card for 8s. 6*d.* It may be obtained at the same price from the following firms—

Ayrton & Saunders, 149 Duke Street, Liverpool
Barclay & Sons (Limited), 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.
Bleasdale, Wm., & Co., York
Edwards, Wm., & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.
Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool
Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, Glasgow
Ismay, John, & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Maw, S., Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
May, Roberts & Co., 9 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.
Newbery, F., & Sons, King Edward Street, E.C.
Smith, T. & H., & Co., 21 Duke Street, Edinburgh
Thompson, John, Hanover Street, Liverpool
Woolley, James, Sons & Co., Manchester
Wyleys & Co. (Limited), Coventry

The advantage of stocking and selling this book is that it encourages and developes a new and profitable business in chemicals and chemical apparatus.

English News.

The Fuller's Earth Union (Limited).

Mr. A. D. G. Moger presided at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company at Cannon Street Hotel on Monday afternoon. The meeting was held in accordance with a resolution passed at the ordinary meeting in June last, when the shareholders demanded that the directors should present a balance-sheet and profit-and-loss account for the six months ending September 30, in order to show how the business was going on. The report presented on Monday showed that a sum of 380*l.* had been expended in providing winding-gear and other improvements; but as this sum was properly applicable to capital account, it must be included in the profits of the six months, which were 321*l.*, thereby giving a net profit of 1 201*l.* The report and accounts were taken as read.

The Chairman said he was happy to say that he was able to meet them with a more satisfactory—(a laugh)—or, at all events, a less unsatisfactory, statement than he had to make to them in June last. At that time they were a little too sanguine as to the time in which the volume of trade could be won back. When trade had deteriorated by sending out an inferior article it could not easily be regained. (A Voice: "Why was the company so mismanaged before?") The directors were now taking every step to provide a remedy for any deficiency, and were in touch with their agents all over England, Scotland, and Wales, while the greatest care had been taken to keep in personal touch with consumers as well as with agents. Their trade for the past six months was about 300*l* better than the six months previous—this, too, notwithstanding that the woollen trade, on which they greatly depended, had been severely depressed.

Mr. Keevil, the manager, read a statement to the effect that, owing to the bad impression created by the last report and balance, consumers had refused to place contracts with the company in the fear that they would not be carried out. He was, however, now receiving better support, and he was certain that if the shareholders stuck to the ship they would have 5 per cent. next time.

Mr. Hallett seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts.

A Shareholder gave notice of motion for the directors to make a call of 7*s.* 6*d.* per share, in order to buy up the debentures to the amount of 23,000*l.*, on which the company was paying interest at the rate of 8½ per cent.

Mr. Bell declared that the company had been rotten at its inception, and had been over-capitalised. He moved for a committee of investigation.

Mr Harlow seconded this proposal, and asked where was Mr Blewitt, of the London General Bank (one of the directors), that day.

The Chairman said Mr. Blewitt was still on the Board, but under the circumstances he had been given the opportunity of absenting himself from the Board meetings until he should disqualify himself.

Mr. Girdlestone thought a large fancy trade might be worked up amongst chemists and grocers, if they appointed sub-agents all over the country. Small boxes of fuller's earth, neatly packed and nicely decorated, especially for the purposes of shaving, would meet with a very large sale. He also thought they ought to advertise more.

The Chairman said the suggestion was a valuable one; but as they dealt largely with wholesale chemists, the attempt to supply the retail trade might lose them their wholesale connection.

After some further discussion, the motion for a committee of investigation was put to the meeting, but only three hands were held up in favour of it. The report of the directors was then carried.

Mr. Josiah Thomas, land surveyor, of Bristol, and Mr. John L. Matthews, barrister, of Maidenhead, were appointed to the board of directors.

Sport.

The Allenbury's Athletic Club (Allen & Hanburys') met the Wigmore Harriers (Benham & Sons, Wigmore Street) for an inter-club race on Saturday, October 29. Allenbury's won by six points. The Wigmores won the Second-class Junior Championship in 1891. After the race, the A.A.C. entertained their visitors to a tea and smoking-concert at their headquarters, Clapton Common.

More Dentists Wanted.

The autumnal Council of the Midland Branch of the British Dental Association was held on October 29, at the Medical School, Sheffield. Among the papers read was one by Mr J. C. Storey, of Hull, who complained of the greatly increasing dearth of qualified mechanical dental assistants. He urged the special training of assistants in purely mechanical work. Every dentist, he said, should be trained to execute his own prosthetic work. At present dentists were becoming very accomplished operators, but were apparently neglecting the mechanical department. Mr. Storey observed that ere long the call for trained dentists would be so urgent that there would of necessity be an immense influx of students who in time would become trained dentists. For dental pupils the profession required bright, intelligent young men, who, while not wanting in intellectual ability, also take a delight in using their hands. As apprentices they might, with advantage, get recruits from the class which was overcrowding into the sphere of working engineers or better-class artisans.

Mr. Frank Harrison, of Sheffield, read a paper on "Dentistry in Sheffield," in which he advocated the establishment of a dental hospital in the town, or else the addition of a dental department to one of the local hospitals. He sought to show that little is being done to meet the growing demands of the population for dental treatment. With a population of 320,000, Sheffield contained only nine dental surgeons qualified by examination, in addition to twenty-four dentists who were practising when the Act was passed. Although for those in favourable financial circumstances good dentistry was easily available, the poor were practically excluded from the benefits accessible to the rich. There was no dental hospital or other institution where the modern treatment of teeth was extended in a charitable fashion. To three children's charitable institutions there were dental appointments, but at the general hospital the reports showed that a very large number of dental cases were treated therein, although no qualified dentist was attached to the institution.

The following resolution was unanimously carried:—

> That in view of the urgent need of more effective treatment of the teeth of the poorer classes it is desirable that provision for such treatment should be made in all large centres of population. And that this meeting of the Midland Branch of the British Dental Association hears with the utmost satisfaction the suggested formation of a Dental School in connection with the Sheffield Medical School and general hospitals, inasmuch as this would necessarily supply such treatment in this locality.

The Pharmaceutical Evidence in the Neill Case.

Mr. J. G. Kirkby, the assistant to Mr. Priest, chemist, Parliament Street, and witness in the recent Neill case, has called upon us to ask us to correct a statement in the report of his evidence which we quoted. Mr. Justice Hawkins asked him, "Suppose an ordinary stranger came to you and said he was a medical man, would you refuse to supply him?" To which Mr. Kirkby is reported to have replied, "No; not if what he required was in the first schedule, and he gave his name and address." What he said was "not if what he required was *not* in the first part of the schedule." This is confirmed by the addition which some of the reports added:—"The Judge: Yes, but medicines in the second schedule would kill a person?—Oh, yes."

We quoted last week the unfair comments made by the *Daily Telegraph* on what it ignorantly described as the culpable carelessness of the chemist who sold the poison. Mr. Kirkby showed us a paragraph in a subsequent issue of that paper containing an apology, extracted from them by a lawyer's letter. Mr. Kirkby says that the editor of the *Telegraph* took no notice of his own letter written previously.

The Lom-Bards.

The Lom-Bards are clerks and assistants in the employ of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys who have formed a social community among themselves. They held their annual smoking-

concert on Thursday, November 3, at the Daniel Lambert Tavern, Ludgate Hill, with Mr. A. H. Solomon in the chair.

A Chemists' Exhibition.

We understand that an exhibition in connection with the drug-trade is being organised, and will be held at the Agricultural Hall in April next. Mr. J. Black, of 2 Newcastle Street, London, W.C, who has successfully promoted a number of trade exhibitions in the same locality, is the secretary of this one.

A Dispenser in Trouble.

At the Clerkenwell sitting of the London County Sessions, before Mr. Warry, Q C., Edward Featherston, 29, described as a dispenser, was found guilty of having stolen a bag and the sum of 10*l.* from John Owen, a newsagent, 4 College Place, Chelsea. Prisoner was a customer of Owen's, and the theft was stated to have been committed while he was in the back shop. For the defence, a witness was called who stated prisoner had acted as a dispenser to various surgeons, and had always borne a good character. The jury found him guilty. Mr. Warry said it might be possible for the prisoner to return some of the money, and therefore he would postpone sentence until next session.

The Penny-pill Trade

On October 28, at Chelmsford Petty Sessions, Arthur J. Westrup, described as a herbalist, of Ipswich, was summoned on a charge of having obtained by false pretences and with intent to defraud, 3*l.* 15*s.*, from Charles Richard Stannard, grocer, Danbury, on September 8. Defendant did not appear. Police-sergeant Hurrell said he served a copy of the summons personally upon the defendant at his residence on October 15. After he had read the summons, defendant asked, "When do you say I am to appear?" Witness told him, and he replied, "Ugh! All right. Right you are!" The Bench directed a warrant to issne for defendant's arrest forthwith. It is alleged that the accused induced the prosecutor to accept the sole agency for the sale of certain pills for a "radiance" of ten miles, on the distinct understanding that no other nearer person was to be appointed. Prosecutor purchased and paid for pills amounting to the sum named in the charge. Samples were produced in court. The pills are in boxes affixed to cards by means of gum, and the printed matter is as nnder:—"Is life worth living? That depends upon the liver!!" (Here follows the trade-mark, an engine and two goods trucks, labelled "Herbal Medicines.") "Do you take the golden pill of health? A pure herbal head, stomach, and liver pill: 1*d.* per box. Prepared by the Herbal Company, Ipswich and Lynn." On the boxes is the inscription, "Golden pill of health. Stomach and liver pill. Dose—1 or 2 at bed-time." A doubt was unofficially expressed whether criminal proceedings will really lie.

The Sale of Poisons. A More Stringent Law Demanded.

In the course of comments on the Neill case several other papers besides those we have previously quoted express the opinion that the regulations affecting the sale of poisons are not sufficiently stringent.

Piccadilly says:—"The revelations made in the trial of the murderer Neill proved something more than the guilt of the wretched criminal. They showed that, notwithstanding all the safeguards with which the law is supposed to surround the sale of poisons, it is perfectly easy for anyone who is acquainted with a few technicalities to obtain freely the deadliest drugs in considerable quantities. . . . The curious part of the business is that, whilst the sale of poisons is supposed to be surrounded with all manner of formalities and safeguards, once the poison figures in the guise of a patent medicine bearing the Government stamp, there is absolute free trade in the drug. Walk into a chemist's and ask for opium, and there will be a lot of questions to answer, and, after all, a refusal to supply the stuff at all, or, at most, a consent to sell the smallest quantity of it, and this only after a book has been signed and some proof of identity given. But the same chemist will sell across the counter, without a moment's hesitation or a word of inquiry, any one of half a dozen preparations which contain opium in considerable quantities. Nay, more, there are several deadly poisons on sale at the grocer's or the oilman's, or in certain departments of any of the big co-operative stores. There is, most certainly, room for reform in this matter, both in the way of a further tightening of the law as it stands, and a better administration of the existing regulations."

The *Liverpool Echo* says:—"Notwithstanding the many chances which make for detection, the conditions under which poisons are sold in this country are far from satisfactory, and it is probably to the fact that crimes of violence are usually committed under great exasperation, inciting to hasty action, and rarely with the cruel deliberation of a Lamson, a Maybrick, or a Neill, that the infrequent use of poison as the homicidal agent is due."

The *Yorkshire Evening Post* says:—"After making all due allowances for petty trade jealousies, it seems only fair to the chemist that if a man has to qualify himself to vend a certain article only qualified persons should sell that article. The sale of poisons is not so much a question of no law to meet the case, as under the Act of 1868 it is illegal for anyone save a qualified person to sell poisons, but it is more a matter of the law being allowed to remain a dead letter. The responsibility for this state of affairs the Pharmaceutical Society, the qualified vendors of poisons, and the police authorities must share between them in what proportion they please."

A "Country Mayor," writing from Canterbury to the *St. James's Gazette*, says:—"I hope you will allow me to inform the public that, through an omission in the last Pharmacy Act of 1868 (amended 1869), any grocer, tinman, *or others*, outside the legitimate chemist business, can sell nitric, sulphuric, hydrochloric, and carbolic acids without let or hindrance! I know of a grocer who daily sells (for cleaning certain earthenware utensils) one of these acids to anyone (child or adult), in teacups or bottles, without any caution or indication of the dangerous nature of the preparation!"

An Alleged Trick.

On October 28, at Bamber Bridge Police Court (Lancashire), a tramp, named Richard Williams, said to belong to Glasgow, was charged with fraud. It was alleged that the prisoner went into the shop of Mr. Lewis Naylor, chemist and druggist, and asked to be supplied with a piece of soap. He received the soap, and presented a two-shilling piece in payment. After the change had been handed to him, he stated that he had the requisite amount in coppers in his pocket, and asked for the silver back. Mrs. Naylor, who served the prisoner, complied with his request, while he gave her the change he had received. After prisoner had left the shop Mrs. Lewis found that prisoner had returned only a portion of the change. Other tradespeople had complained of being similarly treated by a man answering the prisoner's description. The prisoner was remanded.

The County Council's Chemist.

At the usual weekly meeting of the London County Council, on Tuesday, the General Purposes Committee reported that they had had before them a request from the chemist to be allowed to advise the Corporation of Sheffield on a question connected with gas. The chemist, they found, made a similar request in the year 1889, and the standing committee of that date resolved that it was not expedient to comply with it. They now were of the same opinion. The view of the Council had, if they were not mistaken, always been that its officials should be solely and entirely at the Council's service, and, indeed, it would seem that the work of London was quite sufficient to require all their attention. The late Metropolitan Board of Works departed in some cases from this sound rule, with the result that grave inconvenience to the public service followed. So particular had the Council been in the matter, that in all appointments of leading officials it was made a condition that they be required to give their whole time to the duties of their office, and be not allowed to take any private business, and that any fees received by them, either as witnesses or in any other capacity, be paid to the Council. They thought it most important that this rule should not be departed from, and they had, therefore, come unanimously to the conclusion that the request of Mr. Dibdin to be allowed to advise the Corporation of Sheffield should not be acceded to. The recommendation was agreed to.

Carbolic Acid the Popular Poison.

Reports of the following deaths by means of carbolic acid have been published during the week. John Enright (50), Warrington, an army pensioner and labourer, complained of pains in the head and took carbolic acid. "Temporarily insane," said the jury.—Mary Louisa Warwick, widow of the late Dr. R. A. Warwick, of Richmond, Surrey, 50 years of age, was discovered in bed at York Asylum in an unconscious state, with a bottle labelled "carbolic acid" on a dressing-table close by. Despite attempts to restore her she died shortly afterwards. It was stated in the evidence that being a voluntary boarder and not a patient deceased was allowed to go out alone. Temporarily insane.

Condensed Skim-milk.

At the last meeting of the St. Saviour District Board of Works the public analyst presented his quarterly report, in which he stated that a great deal of adulteration was being carried on in the parish. Parents were especially warned against a class of tinned condensed milk which was being placed upon the market, and which, if used for the purposes of feeding young children, could not fail to be detrimental to their health. The labels on the tins described the contents as "skimmed" milk, and so protected the vendors from prosecution, but the article was one which should be carefully avoided by all persons who had the charge of young children.

A Public Analyst on Milk of Sulphur.

The Staffordshire county analyst (Mr. E. W. T. Jones), in the course of his report to the County Council, says:—"Drugs have had due attention, with the result that, except in the case of precipitated sulphur, they have all passed the 'proof-house.' Precipitated sulphur has been found wrong in five cases out of sixteen, which seems serious at first sight. But let me mention there was an old Pharmacopœia article (London Pharmacopœia, 1721) which by reason of its mode of preparation contained sulphate of lime, and became popular with a class who used it as a simple medicine; but when, under the 'lights of the medical profession,' the British Pharmacopœia was compiled, and this preparation was changed to contain only pure sulphur, the users found that, unlike their old acquaintance, it would not without some skill and patience mix with water or milk, so they returned to the shop and grumbled. The new preparation being pure, the wholesale price was naturally higher, and as the retail price remained practically the same the profit in retailing the old preparation was more, and the grumbling was avoided. Thus the pocket and general convenience of the shopkeeper inclined to the old preparation. But in these days of education we must hold it is the duty of the druggist, even at some self-denial, to educate his customers to the requirements of the times, and to show that a little inconvenience or difficulty in mixing is not to be considered against taking or giving children half sulphate of lime when sulphur is the remedy."

Municipal Honours.

Mr. John Eunson, chemist, Biggar, has been unanimously elected a member of the local Council.

Bailie James Bremner, chemist, has been returned unopposed to the Buckie Town Council.

Mr. Harry Pibworth Foster, chemist, of Queen Street, Portsea, has been returned unopposed to represent St. John's Ward in the Portsmouth Town Council.

Mr. J. M. Furness, chemist and druggist, Westbar, Sheffield, was on Tuesday re-elected at the top of the poll as a representative for St. Philip's Ward in the Town Council.

Mr. H. W. Carter, of Carter & Wright, manufacturing chemists, Bristol, has been elected without opposition as a councillor for Clifton Ward.

At the Newcastle-under-Lyme election, Mr. E. H. Croydon, chemist, who has already served on the Council for nine years, was re-elected for another term of three years, while Mr. D. H. Oxen, chemist, was an unsuccessful candidate.

At Mansfield Mr. J. A. Pegg, chemist, was returned at the top of the poll for his ward.

Mr. George Claridge Druce, chemist, 118 High Street, Oxford, has been returned unopposed to represent the South Ward on the Town Council.

Mr. William Clarke, chemist, Stockton, who has represented the Victoria Ward on the Town Council, has retired from municipal work.

Mr. Brown, chemist, Dover, was unsuccessful at the municipal election at that town on Tuesday.

Embezzlement by a Warehouseman.

At the Nottingham Guildhall, on Tuesday last, George Vines, of 14 Park Road, Lenton, was charged with having embezzled the sum of 10*s.* 6*d.*, the money of his employer, Mr. J. H. Haywood, surgical-appliance manufacturer, of Castle Gate, Nottingham, on September 7 last. The prisoner was originally summoned, but failed to appear. He had been warehouseman to Mr. Haywood, and it was found that he had received certain money for goods supplied, and had not paid in the money to the cashier. Prisoner admitted that the charge was correct. As this was his first offence, the Bench gave him the option of paying a fine of 20*s.* and costs, or in default fourteen days' imprisonment. The money was paid.

Irish News.

Personal.

Dr. Ninian Falkiner, examiner in chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has been elected a member of the Council of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland.

Messrs. Robert J. Johnstone, Queen's College, Belfast, and William White, Queen's College, Cork, have been awarded second-class exhibitions in chemistry, value 15*l.* each. No first-class exhibitions were granted.

Mr. W. S. Duggan, pharmaceutical chemist, assistant to Mr. Grindley, Westland Row, Dublin, has purchased the chemist's business carried on by Mr. Griffin at Great Britain Street, Dublin.

The American "Doctors."

The police authorities in Dublin have been busy tracing up the antecedents of these visitors, and find that the brother of one of the "doctors" is at present "doing" eight years' imprisonment for burglary in Dublin, and the brother of the other is at present "doing" two years in America for selling noxious drugs for the procuring of abortion. The "doctors'" previous avocations were blacksmith and bootmaker.

A Magistrate's View of the Illegal Sale of Poisons. One Shilling Fine.

On Wednesday, October 26, before the local Magistrate at Templemore, co. Tipperary, Samuel Judd, grocer, of Templemore was prosecuted by the Constabulary for selling sheep-dip containing arsenic, he not being qualified or registered to sell poisons. No defence was offered, and the Magistrate imposed a fine of 1*s.*

On Wednesday, November 2, at Templemore, an application on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society was made to the presiding Magistrate to have the fine increased to 5*l.*, in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. The Magistrate refused to increase the fine, and the Pharmaceutical Society gave notice of appeal.

The Pharmaceutical Council.

The November meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held on Wednesday, November 2, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. There were ten members present. The question of allowing the country members their travelling expenses was discussed, and it was agreed that a sum of money (calculated on the basis of the expenses incurred by country members last year) be allocated for the expenses of travelling or country members during the coming year. (The sum was 22*l.*)

A Cheque Transaction.

A curious action in respect to the payment of a cheque was heard last week at Dublin. Messrs. Hugh Moore & Co., wholesale druggists, sued Mr. John Delahunt, a local trader,

to recover 18*l*., the value of a cheque cashed improperly, it was alleged, by the defendant. It appeared that an impostor presented to Messrs. Moore & Co. an account from Messrs. Marlow, twine-makers, and having received a cheque for the amount, he induced the defendant to cash it, after deducting 13*s*. which he said he owed the house. The Recorder confessed he was puzzled to decide in the case, as two innocent firms were concerned—namely, the plaintiffs and defendants—and accordingly reserved his decision.

Evening Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society.

On Tuesday evening, November 1, the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland opened their session of evening meetings at their house in Lower Mount Street. Mr. Wm. Hayes, President, occupied the chair. The lecture was by Professor Tichborne on "Carbonic-acid Gas," and was illustrated by experiments on an extensive scale. Having treated his subject from a theoretical and scientific point of view, the Professor explained the commercial uses of carbonic acid, and exhibited the iron bottles in which carbonic acid in a liquid state was stored at a pressure of 900 lbs. These bottles are filled from the fermenting-vats in Guinness's brewery, which yield from 30 to 40 tons daily. Professor Tichborne has patented a process for collecting and purifying this carbonic acid, which was hitherto allowed to waste, and has sold it to a company known as the "CO_2 Company," who supply the article in a liquid state suitable for making aërated water and bread. It is now also in use for lowering the temperature in the large cylinders in which fresh meat is carried on steamers from Australia and elsewhere.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed, on the motion of Dr. Burnes, seconded by Mr. Evans.

The next lecture will be on Tuesday, December 6, at the Society's house, commencing at 8 P.M., and will be open to all licentiates, associates, and their friends.

Scotch News.

Druggist's Wine-licence.

The application of Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co. for a grocer's licence came before the Edinburgh Licensing Confirmation Court on Saturday, and was unanimously confirmed. Mr. A. J. Young, advocate, representing the Edinburgh and Leith Licensed Grocers' Association, appeared in opposition, and argued that the statutes had clearly before them the distinct trades of the hotel keeper, innkeeper, dealer in excisable liquors, and grocer, and did not give power to confer a certificate outside those trades.

Edinburgh Educational Items.

Mr. Claude F. Henry has been granted recognition by the Edinburgh University Court as a teacher of practical materia medica for purposes of graduation in medicine.

The Edinburgh School Board has taken the first step in introducing scientific and technical instruction into the Board schools in the city. In the Scienes School a room containing twenty-four benches has been fitted up for the teaching of practical chemistry; there are also tables for physical experiments and a complete laboratory, and in an adjoining room, capable of accommodating 100 pupils, practical demonstrations will be given. Technical instruction is also provided for. This is now one of the best-equipped public educational institutions in the kingdom.

Edinburgh Chemists' Ball.

It has been decided to hold the next ball in Freemasons' Hall on January 26 next. The arrangements are much the same as in former years.

Sequel to a Food-and-Drugs Prosecution.

Sheriff Balfour, Glasgow, has just given his decision in a case first brought before him a year ago this month, and already referred to in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The pursuer was John Cooper, grocer, 159 Main Street, Gorbal's, Glasgow, and the defenders Messrs. W. & D. Baird, wholesale grocers, 29 Robertson Street, Glasgow. The learned Sheriff, in his interlocutor, states that on September 24, 1890, the defenders, through their traveller Cowan, sold to pursuer 7 lbs. of alum and one keg of tartaric acid containing 126 lbs net Cowan agreed to give the pursuer a written warranty of the purity of the acid, but the warranty was never delivered. On July 23, 1891, the sanitary inspectors purchased some tartaric acid at the pursuer's shop. The pursuer was subsequently prosecuted for the sale of tartaric acid alleged to have been mixed with alum. At the trial Cooper pleaded guilty and was fined 20*s*. In the present action the pursuer claims damages for the loss said to be sustained by him in respect of such conviction, alleging that the acid was sold to him by the defenders in its adulterated condition. The pursuer did not lead any proof with reference to the actual adulteration of the acid with alum, and, further, he did not lead satisfactory proof to establish that the acid sold to the sanitary inspectors was taken from the keg supplied by the defenders, or that it was in the same condition as when supplied by them. His Lordship therefore assoilzies the defenders, and finds the pursuer liable in expenses.

In a note Sheriff Balfour refers to evidence that the pursuer had intimated to certain persons that he was going to mix the alum with the acid because he found himself being undersold in his trade by the ice cream dealers. Defenders, said the Sheriff, would have been liable to the pursuer for selling an adulterated article which landed him in a conviction if he himself did not meddle with the article, even although there had been no warranty. But it is pointed out at some length that the pursuer's actions were such as to lend colour to the theory that he had himself adulterated the acid.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

LAMPLIGHT and eight members welcomed our reporter on Wednesday morning at 11.20 It was a dull and foggy morning, such as frequently puts London business back by hours, but before noon all who attended the Council meeting had taken their seats. They were Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Bottle, Carteighe, Cross, Greenish, Grose, Harrison, Hills, Leigh, Richardson, Schacht, Southall, and Warren. Minutes were read, a few members, &c., elected, and Ph.C. diplomas granted. Then came

FINANCE.

The details will occupy but a few lines. During October, on account of the Society itself, the following sums were received, viz :—Penalties for infringement of the Pharmacy Act, 161*l*. 3*s* 2*d*.; subscriptions, 37*l* 17*s* 6*d*.; examination fees, 59*l*. 17*s*.; and some ground-rents (amount not stated). Altogether, after paying off October charges, the Treasurer found himself with a balance of 611*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*, and fresh demands of 1,371*l*. 3*s*. 9*d*. were made upon him. The Benevolent Fund had received 167*l* in subscriptions, leaving 674*l* 5*s*. 9*d* in hand, and 60*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. on the donation account. A statement of the accounts now desired to be settled was submitted; these included 10*l*. for the Benevolent Fund.

Mr. SOUTHALL asked what that was for.

The PRESIDENT replied: For stamps. It is an old standing arrangement that the Society should pay for all expenses in connection with the Benevolent Fund except postage.

The PRESIDENT, continuing, moved the adoption of the report, and called attention to the few special features in it—another large sum for penalties and costs, and 51*l*. odd to be paid to Mr. Peter Morison, the Society's solicitor in Scotland, in connection with the Glasgow cases. That was a figure account, he explained, as they had already received money from the other side.

Mr. BOTTLE, referring again to the 10*l*., asked why the Society should not pay that also.

THE PRESIDENT: It is part of the custom.

Mr. BOTTLE: But we might pay it. We have power to vote any portion of the general fund for benevolent purposes.

The PRESIDENT: That is a question for the consideration of the Finance Committee. Leave it to them.

The report was then agreed to.

Benevolent Fund.

In committee it was reported that there had been eight applications, of which two were not entertained, two deferred, and grants of 15*l*., 10*l*. 10*s*., 10*l*., and 5*l*. were made to the others. The committee recommended in regard to the

Hills Bequest

"That the legacy to the Benevolent Fund, bequeathed by the late Thomas Hyde Hills, be regarded as a nucleus of a fund to be known as the 'Orphan Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society (founded by Thomas Hyde Hills, 1891).'

"That donations and subscriptions be invited, and that donations be invested.

"That the income derived from the invested capital and such portion of the subscriptions as the Council may deem desirable be applied in the discretion of the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the purpose of assisting or purchasing the election of orphans of members and associates of the Society (who have been subscribers to the Benevolent Fund for three years and upwards) to orphan schools or asylums.

"That every application for assistance from the fund be made in the manner directed by clause 7 of the Benevolent Fund Regulations at present in force, and be submitted to the Benevolent Fund Committee, who will, in due course, report to the Council.

"That the right of selecting a child for admission into an orphan school or asylum be vested solely in the Council."

The Vice-President (Mr. W. G. Cross), in moving the adoption of the report, thought it right to explain that when people were already receiving Poor-law relief the committee could not give assistance from their fund. In regard to the orphan scheme, he said it was a very important foundation, and it was particularly gratifying that the founder was one of their oldest supporters, and one who had put his hand to the wheel in the early days of the charity. According to the terms of Mr. Hills' will the income derived from the 1,000*l*. was to be limited to the benefit of the orphans of members and associates of the Society who had been subscribers to the Benevolent Fund for three years. He thought that the members of the Society thoroughly deserved this. Mr. Walter Hills had given the committee valuable assistance, as he knew what his uncle's views in the matter had been. He hoped that support from the country would be forthcoming, so that they might at once proceed to the election of orphans by purchasing admission for them.

Mr. Bottle, in a sympathetic sentence, seconded the motion.

Mr. Atkins said that this was a matter worthy of comment, as the bequest was so noble and generous, and in the right direction too. He hoped that the fund would not increase so much by subscriptions as by legacies and large donations, and he was particularly delighted with the fact that the Council took upon itself the election of candidates.

Mr. C. B. Allen heartily supported the recommendations, because he thought the scheme of an orphan fund was one of the most important things which had been before them for some time. It would add to and materially strengthen the freemasonry of pharmacy. Now they would have two funds—one a purely catholic fund, administered without restraint in any way as to whether the applicant did or did not belong to the Society, and the other for the orphans of members and associates of the Society. He thought it was proper that they should continue the catholicity, as there were many who would not receive any benefit from the fund who had contributed to it liberally. But there was often an outcry amongst their own members that they were too catholic. This new fund would meet the views of such persons, and he hoped that it would act for the good of the Society—indeed, he thought a great many would join the Society for the sake of securing for their children the benefit of this fund.

Mr. John Harrison thought the committee had acted wisely in formulating the scheme, and he hoped that when local secretaries called for subscriptions they would be able to get subscriptions for this fund. He thought they would, as "the children" always produced a certain amount of sympathy.

Mr. Southall hoped there would be a larger future for the fund, and that they would have many small subscriptions as well as donations and legacies.

Mr. Walter Hills said he appreciated the kind words that had been said in regard to the legacy. He felt sure that his uncle had given a great deal of thought to the matter, but he also felt sure that his uncle had never contemplated that his name would be associated with a larger fund. There were three salient features about the scheme—first, that it was for orphans of (second) members and associates of the Society; and, third, the Council alone would appoint the orphans. In the last they got rid of the difficulty of contested elections, which their treasurer was so strongly opposed to. He hoped that they would not have too much touting for the orphan fund, and that it would not interfere with the general fund.

The President, in putting the motion, said he had learnt when in Edinburgh lately that the reason why some there did not support the Benevolent Fund was because they did not like to encourage people to be careless. (Laughter.) After this they would have a chance of showing their benevolence. He thought an orphan fund could very well be floated; that there would be a certain number in favour of the one or the other, and that this might work to the mutual advantage of both.

The report was then adopted.

New regulations in regard to annuities were approved, and it was agreed to remit to the committee the drafting of regulations for the orphan fund.

Mr. Richardson at this stage asked what income the legacy would yield, and at Mr. Hills' request the Council went into committee. After an interesting conversation the Council resumed, and it was agreed that the 1,000*l*. should be invested at an early date.

The Library, &c., Committee

reported on the work of the departments under their charge during July, August, and September.

Local Secretaries.

The President, in submitting the following list of local secretaries for the ensuing year, said that the interest in the election had been maintained, and the new arrangement worked satisfactorily. It brought the members together, and they evinced greater interest in the affairs of the Society. He also mentioned that there had been received from Mr. James Robinson, of Orford Hill, Norwich, a petition against the election of Mr. Francis Sutton as local secretary for Norwich on the ground that Mr. Sutton was not a "member or associate in business." Mr. Robinson, explained the President, thought the regulation required a "member in business." Mr. Sutton was a member of the Society, but he was not in business as a pharmaceutical chemist. He now devoted himself to analytical work. Apart from that, Mr. Sutton had been elected by a majority of the local members.

Mr. Atkins: That is the point—elected by a majority of his constituents.

Mr. Bottle: Under the charter it is not necessary that local secretaries should be members of the Society.

The President: No; but according to the regulations of the Council they should be members or associates in business.

Local secretaries are appointed in all towns in Great Britain (except London and Edinburgh) which return a member or members to Parliament, and in such other towns as contain not less than three members of the Pharmaceutical Society or associates in business.

Aberdeen.—Strachan, Alexander
Aberystwith.—Wynne, Edward P.
Abingdon.—Smith, William F.
Altrincham.—Foden, Joel
Andover.—Bienvenu, John
Arbroath.—Robertson, John
Ashbourne.—Bradley, Edwin S.
Ashford.—Ingall, Joseph
Ashton-under-Lyne.—Bostock, John W.
Aylesbury.—Turner, John
Banbury.—Bartlett, Hubert
Banff.—Alexander, William
Bangor.—Jones, Owen
Barking.—Ridley, Charles H.
Barnet.—Young, R. Fisher
Barnsley.—Eastwood, Lewis
Barnstaple.—Goss, Samuel
Barrow-in-Furness.—Chapman, Leonard P.

Bath.—Appleby, Edward J.
Bedford.—Taylor, James B.
Belper.—Calvert, James
Berwick.—Lyle, William
Beverley.—Fields, Tom William
Biggleswade.—Spong, Douglas M.
Birkenhead.—Brookes, Alfred F.
Birmingham.—Thompson, Charles
Bishop Auckland.—Dobinson, T.
Blackburn.—Garland, Alfred P.
Blackpool.—Laurie, John
Blandford.—Groves, Richard H.
Bodmin.—Cardell, Richard T.
Bolton.—Mason, William B.
Boscombe —Endle, Frederick
Boston.—Grimble, Albert
Bournemouth.—Worth, Edwin
Bradford (Yorkshire).—Rimmington, George
Brecon.—Meredith, John
Brentford.—Wood, Alexander
Bridgnorth.—Deighton, Thomas M.
Bridgwater.—Basker, John A.
Bridlington.—Purvis, John B.
Brighton.—Gwatkin, James Ross
Bristol.—Stroud, John
Broughty Ferry.—Park, William
Burnley.—Cowgill, Bryan H.
Burslem.—Blackshaw, Thomas
Burton-on Trent.—Wright, George
Bury.—Heywood, William
Bury St. Edmunds.—Summers, F.
Buxton.—Wright, Robert
Camborne.—Allan, Charles J.
Cambridge.—Deck, Arthur
Canterbury.—Bing, Edwin
Cardiff.—Munday, John
Carlisle.—Hallaway, John
Carmarthen.—Lloyd, Walter
Carnarvon.—Jones, John
Chatham.—Morgan, Alfred William
Chelmsford.—Metcalfe, Wilson
Cheltenham.—Barron, William
Chester.—Baxter, George
Chesterfield.—Windle, John T.
Chichester.—Long, William Elliott
Chippenham.—Coles, John Coles
Chorley.—Hill, William
Cockermouth.—Cooper, F. Ashley
Colchester.—Cordley, William B.
Coventry.—Hinds, James
Crewe.—Booth, E.
Cromer.—Hoare, William Parker
Croydon.—Clarke, Josiah
Darlington.—Robinson, James
Dartford.—Botwood, Charles W.
Darwen.—Shorrock, Ralph
Deal.—Green, John
Derby.—Cope, John A.
Devizes.—Edwards, Thos. Roberts
Devonport.—Rendle, Richard H.
Dolgelly.—Williams, Richard W.
Doncaster.—Howorth, James
Dorking.—Clift, Joseph
Douglas (Isle of Man).—Radcliffe, John C.
Dover.—Bottle, Alexander
Droitwich, Harris, Stephen
Dudley.—Gare, Charles Hazard
Dumfries.—Allan, William
Dundee.—Hardie, James
Dunfermline.—Seath, Alexander
Durham.—Sarsfield, William
Ealing.—Curtis, Frederick G.
Eastbourne.—Crook, Herbert
East Griostead.—Tully, John
Eccles.—Howie, William Lamond
Egremont (Cumberland).—Ireland, Edward J.
Elgin.—Robertson, William
Enfield.—Gange, George
Epping.—Rowland, Thomas W.
Evesham.—Pumphrey, John Henry
Exeter.—Lake, John Hinton
Falkirk.—Murdoch, David
Falmouth.—Newman, Walter F.
Fareham.—Batchelor, Charles
Faversham.—Laxon, Matthew
Finchley.—Freeman, Frederick W.
Flint.—Jones, Owen Williams
Folkestone.—Lea, Frederick J.
Forfar.—Fowler, George R.
Frome.—Green, Edmund C. F.
Gainsborough.—Surfleet, Arthur G.
Galashiels.—Walker, James
Glasgow.—Kinninmont, Alexander
Gloucester.—Sadleir, John
Grantham.—Whysall, William
Gravesend.—Clarke, R. Feaver
Greenock.—McNaught, Archibald
Grimsby, Great.—Cook, Robert
Guernsey.—Nickolls, John B.
Guildford.—Long, Alexander J. T.
Haddington.—Watt, James
Halifax.—Seeley, Herbert W.
Hanley.—Cornwell, Thomas C.
Harrogate.—Davis, R. Hayton
Harrow.—Gunn, Samuel John
Harwich.—Worts, Augustine
Hastings and St. Leonards.—Tharle, Charles A.
Hawick.—Maben, Thomas
Helensburgh.—Harvie, George
Hendon.—Goldfinch, George
Henley-on-Thames.—Batchelor, Charles J. H.
Hereford.—Williams, Walter
Hertford.—Lines, George
Hexham.—Gibson, John Pattison
Hitchin.—Ransom, William
Honiton.—Dyer, Edward H.
Horncastle.—Kemp, Herbert W.
Hornsea.—Morrow, Charles
Houghton-le-Spring.—Rowell, Robert H.
Huddersfield.—King, William
Hull.—Bell, Charles Bains
Huntingdon.—Baxter, Robert
Huntly.—Chalmers, George
Hythe.—Lemmon, Robert Alce
Ilfracombe.—Crang, Walter
Ilkley.—Worfolk, George W.
Inverness.—Ogston, William
Ipswich.—Anness, Samuel Richard
Jersey.—Cole, George
Keith.—Pirie, James
Kendal.—Severs, Joseph
Kilmarnock.—Borland, John
King's Lynn.—Palmer, W. J.
Kingston-on-Thames.—Walmsley, Samuel
Kirkcaldy.—Storrar, David
Kirkwall (Orkney).—Stewart, Duncan
Knaresborough.—Lawrence, W. P.
Knutsford.—Silvester, Henry T.
Lancaster.—Vince, James
Leamington.—Barrett, Josephus T.
Leeds.—Reynolds, Richard
Leicester.—Clark, Walter Beales
Leigh (Lancs).—Bennett, John W.
Leighton Buzzard.—Richmond, Robert
Leith.—Finlayson, Thomas
Leominster.—Sandiland, R. B.
Lewes.—Saxby, Henry
Leytonstone.—Bennett, Cornelius
Lichfield.—Perkins, John Jaquest
Lincoln.—Birkbeck, John Thomas
Liverpool.—Parkinson, Richard
Llandudno.—Winter, Joseph
Llanrwst.—Jones, Owen
Longton.—Prince, Roland
Loughborough.—Charles, Wm. F.
Louth.—Dennis, Fred Woodrow
Lowestoft.—Clarke, George Ernest
Ludlow.—Woodhouse, George
Luton.—Duberley, George S.
Macclesfield.—Wright, John
Maidenhead.—Walton, Ralph
Maidstone.—Stonham, W. B.
Maldon.—Elsey, Charles
Malton.—Buckle, James
Malvern.—Coldwell, David B.
Manchester, &c.—Benger, F. Baden
Mansfield.—Patterson, Douglas J.
March.—Davies, Peter Hughes
Margate.—Harvey, William Sutton
Market Harborough.—Maynard, Henry R.
Melton Mowbray.—Wing, Geo. N.
Merthyr Tydvil.—Smyth, Walter
Middlesborough.—Robson, J. C.
Middleton (Lancs).—Parker, J. H.
Molton, South.—Swingburn, R. H.
Montrose.—Davidson, Alfred
Morecambe.—Fell, John James
Morpeth.—Schofield, Fredk. E.
Newark.—Cherrington, Geo. W.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Proctor, B. S.
Newcastle-under-Lyme.—Poole, W.
Newmarket.—Barrow, Frank A.
Newport (Mon.).—Garrett, T. P.
Newport (Salop).—Barlow, John
Newton Abbot.—Bibbings, J. H.
Newtown.—Owen, Edward
Northampton.—Bingley, John
Northwich.—Humphreys, Griffith
Norwich.—Sutton, Francis
Norwood.—Birch, Henry C.
Nottingham.—Parker, William H.
Nuneaton.—Iliffe, George
Oban.—Robertson, Alexander
Oldham.—Bates, Henry
Oswestry.—Evans, John
Oxford.—Prior, George Thomas
Paisley.—MacCowan, Robert Thos.
Pembroke Dock.—Williams, Cornelius
Penrith.—Cowper, Joseph
Penzance.—Shakerley, Benjamin
Perth.—Donald, David
Peterborough.—Heanley, Marshall
Peterhead.—Tocher, James F.
Petersfield.—Edgeler, William B.
Plymouth.—Hunt, Freeman W.
Pontefract.—Bratley, William
Poole.—Pomeroy, Francis T.
Portsmouth, &c.—Childs, James L.
Preston.—Stuart, William
Prestwich.—Mercer, Allan
Ramsey (Hunts).—Palmer, Frederick W.
Ramsgate.—Baily, Edward
Reading.—Bradley, Charles
Reigate.—Woodward, Moses M.
Rhyl.—Lawrence, Geo. Richard
Richmond (Surrey).—Thacker, William
Richmond (Yorks).—Walton, E. B.
Ripon.—Parkin, Joseph Brooks
Rochdale.—Taylor, Edward
Rochester.—Wyatt, Charles F.
Romford.—Lasham, John W.
Ross.—Matthews, Thomas A.
Rothesay.—Duncan, William
Rugby.—Brown, Frederic P.
Ruthin.—Rouw, Theodore J.
Ryde (Isle of Wight).—Pollard, Henry Hindes
Rye.—Waters, William Allen
St. Albans.—Ekins, Arthur E.
St. Andrews.—Kermath, Wm. R.
St. Austell.—Binks, Burcham
St. Helens.—Wallbridge, John G.
St. Ives (Cornwall).—Young, T.
Saffron Walden.—Gilliug, John
Salisbury.—Atkins, William R.
Scarborough.—Whitfield, John
Sevenoaks.—Pain, Edwin
Sheffield.—Ward, William
Shields, South.—Noble, John
Shipley.—Dunn, Henry
Shrewsbury.—Cross, William G.
Slough.—Griffith, Richard
Southampton.—Dawson, Oliver R
Southend-on-Sea.—Powers, E.
Southport.—Righton, James
Spalding.—Bell, E. Wightman
Stafford.—Averill, John
Stalybridge.—Simpson, Allwood
Stirling.—Shairp, William
Stockport.—Orton, Wm. Billing
Stockton-on-Tees.—Brayshay, T.
Stoke-on-Trent.—Adams, Frank
Stone (Staffs).—Jacks, Frederick
Stonehouse (Devon).—Maitland, F.
Stourbridge.—Selleck, William R.
Stowmarket.—Gostling, George J.
Stratford.—Holford, Thomas C.
Stratford-on-Avon.—Hawkes, R.
Streatham.—Bascombe, William
Stroud.—Coley, Samuel James
Sunderland.—Harrison, John
Swaffham.—Bell, Frederick R.
Swansea.—Grose, Nicholas M.
Sydenham, Upper.—Wilson, Alexander W.
Tamworth.—Allkins, Thomas B.
Taunton.—Short, George William
Tavistock.—Gill, William
Teddington.—Stacey, Peter
Teignmouth.—Maunder, William
Tiverton.—Havill, Paul W.
Torquay.—Shapley, Charles
Totnes.—Morse, Charles H. S.
Tottenham.—Tanner, Alfred E.
Treherbert.—Richards, Thomas
Truro.—Percy, Thomas Bickle
Tunbridge Wells.—Howard, Richard
Twickenham.—Peake, Henry F.
Uxbridge.—Waterhouse, Tom
Ventnor.—Weston, Charles
Wakefield.—Chaplin, John Henry
Walsall.—Elliott, George
Walthamstow.—Saunders, Arthur
Warrington.—Greenough, Hugh F.
Warwick.—Pratt, Henry
Watford.—Chater, Edward M.
Wednesbury.—Gittoes, Samuel J.
Wellington (Salop).—Hall, Joseph
Wellington (Somerset).—Windeatt, George John
West Bromwich.—Roberts, George
Westbury.—Paine, Charles
Weston-super-Mare.—Hall, Edwin
Weymouth.—Groves, Thomas B.
Whitby.—Stevenson, John
Whitehaven.—Kitchin, Archibald
Wick.—Miller, Kenneth
Wigan.—Phillips, Jonathan
Wimbledon.—Spencer, William G.
Winchester.—Chaston, Alfred Ed.
Windsor.—Russell, Charles J. L.
Wokingham.—Spencer, Thomas
Wolverhampton.—Gibson, Frederic John
Woodbridge.—Betts, Alick Stephen
Worcester.—Virgo, Charles
Worthing.—Cortis, Arthur B.
Wrexham.—Edisbury, James F.
Wycombe.—Wilford, Josiah
Yarmouth, Great.—Poll, William S
Yeovil.—Wright, Alfred
York.—Sowray, Joseph

Mr. Frank H. Prosser was appointed assistant-secretary for North Birmingham, and Mr. J. Smith for Liverpool. It was agreed to offer the appointment of superintendent of examinations to the local secretary in each district where it is held.

THE STAFF.

Professor GREEN and Mr. HOLMES reported with regard to

the Genoa Botanical Congress, which they attended as delegates of the Society.

Mr. T. S. Dymond intimated his resignation of his appointments in the school and research laboratories, as from January 1, 1893, he assumes the position of staff-instructor in chemistry to the Technical Instruction Committee of the Essex County Council. The President congratulated Mr. Dymond and the Essex County.

Examination Report.

Mr. Bremridge, Secretary and Registrar, reported as follows:—

London—

	Examined	Passed	Failed
Major	21	7	14
Minor	181	63	118
Modified	1	0	1
Edinburgh—			
Major	6	2	4
Minor	68	25	43
Preliminary	281	128	153

These figures created considerable astonishment, upon which The President said they were somewhat startling, but the want of knowledge displayed by many of the candidates in the practical part of the examination was simply astounding. In spite of the very detailed description of the requirements given in the schedule, men still presented themselves for the examination who were utterly ignorant of the uses of or how to handle the instruments required for conducting experiments or operations. He was surprised that those who had charge of these young men allowed them to enter for the examination. He knew that that was often the fault of the candidates, who insisted on having a "go" at the thing; but, however the matter arose, it was the opinion of both Boards of Examiners that it would be much better if they could refer candidates back to their studies for a longer period than three months. It also appeared, from the nervous and inexperienced manner in which candidates handled instruments before the examiners, that some schools were not be properly equipped for the training of candidates.

EXAMINATIONS IN SCOTLAND.

The Board of Examiners for Scotland met at 36 York Street, Edinburgh, last month, when the following gentlemen were successful in passing the examinations as indicated:—

Major Examination.

Lee, James Arthur Richard, Mexborough, and Lyon, William, Edinburgh.

Minor Examination.

Bell, Matthew, Edinburgh
Boardman, Frederick James, Liverpool
Booth, James Valentine, Salford
Burnett, William, Oldham
Connochie, James, Selkirk
Cook, Harry, Sheffield
Davies, William, Greenock
Evans, John Parry, Liverpool
Hampton, Peter, Arbroath
Hunt, Henry James, Edinburgh
Ker, William, Stranraer
Kidd, Andrew, Dundee
Lean, Henry Sproston, Liverpool
McFadzean, John, Belfast
McClumpha, Robert, Newcastle-on-Tyne
McMillan, James McMillan, Glasgow
Maxwell, John, Edinburgh
Milne, Alexander, Edinburgh
Moffat, Charles Dunwell, Manchester
Parry, Arthur, Liverpool
Pirrie, J. M., Edinburgh
Shaw, Thomas Alexander, Liverpool
Smith, William Urton, Belfast
Spanton, William Coulson, Edinburgh
Wilkinson, William, Manchester

Preliminary Examination.

We have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of persons who passed the First Examination, held on October 11, 1892:—

Adamson, Thomas M., Perth
Aldwinckle, John, Stamford
Ashby, Holdon M., South Norwood
Askew, Thomas, North Shields
Atkinson, John, York
Barker, Henry John, Brighton
Benson, Sydney, Wigan
Biffin, Frank, Brighton
Blackwood, Robert J. S., Glasgow
Blezard, Thomas, Preston
Boughen, Percy William, Buxton
Bould, Frederick Ewart, Dewsbury
Bowness, John H., Workington
Brown, Edward James, Portobello
Butler, John Howard, Cheltenham
Cajrd, Harry, Fisherrow
Carter, Leopold Ernest, Leeds
Collinge, Joseph M., Oldham
Collins, Joseph, Wrexham
Cook, John, Leith
Coull, Alexander, Aberdeen
Courtney, George Dolton, London
Craig, John Ross, Aberdeen
Crampton, Walter, Southport
Deans, Alfred, Aberdeen
Dewar, John William, Edinburgh
Don, George, Crieff
Douglas, Arthur James, Kirkoswald
Douglas, Robert Steel E., Annan
Dow, William Burgess, Rothes
Duguid, William, Perth
Duncan, Howat, Arbroath
Duncan, John, Aberdeen
Edwards, George Rait, Edinburgh
Eley, Philip G., Burton-on-Trent
Epps, James W., Tulse Hill
Falck, Charles, Huddersfield
Farrow, Tom, Stokesley
Ferrier, John Greig, Arbroath
Field, John Ernest T., London
Fishbourne, James W., Markinch
Fortune, James Alexander, Govan
Garsed, William, Elland
Gibson, Hubert, Leeds
Glyn, Percy, Narberth
Gordon, John Alex., Edinburgh
Gray, James G M., Dumfries
Hacking, Charles Harold, Darwen
Haigh, Thomas Crosland, Bedford
Harlow, Walter Thomas, Burnley
Hatfield, Francis C., Holywell
Heeley, Frederick Fawcett, Hull
Henry, John, Barrow-in-Furness
Hill, Charles Alexander, London
Hodgson, Edgar, Bradford
Hopkins, J. S., Stow-on-the-Wold
Hurst, James V., Birmingham
Irvine, Alexander, Thurso
Jackson, Robert E., Tynemouth
James, John Earl, Birmingham
Jones, Herbert Lloyd, Aberystwith
Kahle, Martin A. G., London
Kennedy, Robert, Johnstone
Kingston, Walter W., Barnsley
Lester, Frederick A., Sheffield
Lewis, Walter John, Leicester
Lindsay, John, Edinburgh
Lund, Arthur, York
Lyall, James, Edinburgh
Macbride, Robert, Greenock
McBryde, William, Stirling
McRobbie, Alexander, Aberdeen
Matz, Max, Manchester
Miles, Alfred, Aberystwith
Milligan, John E. S., Halifax
Moore, Thomas, Aberdeen
Morris, Gerald Arthur, Ely
Neville, Edwin, Wimblington
Nicholson, Agnew, Annan
Nicol, Alex. W. R., Tottenham
Park, Henry Marshall, Tynemouth
Penrose, Thomas, Luton
Phillips, Ivor R., Abergavenny
Rawling, George Rooks, York
Rawlinson, Louisa H., London
Reade, Arthur F., Wolverhampton
Robbins, William, Bath
Roberts, John, Bolton
Roberts, William H., Manchester
Robson, Harold, Huddersfield
Ross, David, Edinburgh
Schofield, Harry, Halifax
Seel, Thomas, Barnsley
Sharman, H. R., Chipping Norton
Sharp, James Alex., Manchester
Shum, Leonard, Madeley
Simpson, Robert T., Blackpool
Smith, Harry, St. Andrews
Smith, James, Uddingston
Smith, Margaret Alice, London
Somerville, George, Edinburgh
Southern, T. W., Wolverhampton
Sprague, Charles, Okehampton
Stables, James Ernest, Kendal
Stokoe, John Calvert, Sunderland
Taylor, Samuel, Birmingham
Thirde, John Ingram, Dundee
Thomas, Martin, Mold
Thornber, Manoah, Bedford
Town, George Ernest, Penistone
Toye, John Joseph, Glasgow
Tranb, Leonard B, Kinross
Tunstall, George F., Manchester
Turnbull, William, Dublin
Turner, Fredk. George, London
Venn, Samuel E. M., Devonport
Walker, James N. D., Saltcoats
Walmsley, Joe, Darwen
Walters, Howell Jones, St. Clears
Wellington, Henry W., Freshwater
White, Harold Percy, Rotherham
White, Thomas R, Long Eaton
Whitworth, F. W., Nottingham
Wilford, F. J., Newport Pagnell
Willcox, Harriett, Birmingham
Windemer, Oscar R., Pembury
Woodhead, Herbert, Leeds
Woodruff, Walter, Stockport

Business Changes.

Savege & Co. are proposing to start an English pharmacy at Madras. The mover in the matter is Mr. R. M. Savege, who was with a Madras firm for the last fifteen months.

Mr. J. H. Griffiths, who served his apprenticeship with Mr. J. Walker, Little Brighton, Cheshire, has purchased the business of Mr. W. H. Dangerfield, of Little Sutton, Cheshire. Mr. James Shacklady valued for both buyer and seller.

Mr. Alexander Cleghorn, late of Edinburgh and Cupar Fife, N.B., who the last ten years has been resident in Cape Town, recently, as a member of the firm Reeler & Co. there, has opened a new pharmacy at 16 Hout Street, Cape Town. The fittings have been made by a local firm in the latest London style, and the Colonial newspapers write very glowingly about the attractiveness of the pharmacy. Mr. Cleghorn is a member of the Cape Colony Pharmacy Board.

The New U.S. Pharmacopœia is expected to be ready for the printer this winter.

The Winter Session.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

At 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., on Thursday evening last week there was a good attendance of assistants, who were brought together in prospect of a debate on

The Conditions of Labour in Pharmacy.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Peter MacEwan, who said:—

The subject of our discussion to-night savours somewhat of the movement which is at present agitating the artisan class of the community, but further than the similarity in title there is little in common between them. The matter comes before us now in consequence of a lengthy correspondence in The Chemist and Druggist during the summer months. It began with an appeal to chemists' assistants to boycott cutting drug-stores, and developed into a general complaint about long hours, poor pay, and bad masters. Such discussions are perennial. As far as periodical pharmaceutical literature goes back you will find that they have occurred in a modified form. However, the recent correspondence attracted considerable attention, and appeared to your Council to be of sufficient moment to warrant an evening being devoted to the matter here; so I was asked to open it.

I think we shall be wise if we confine our attention to-night to the aspects of the correspondence directly affecting assistants. It is not strictly our province to deliberate upon the novel or modern principles of trading, which have so materially altered pharmacy during our business life-time. Our relations are more directly with our employers, and certain reforms as to the conditions of labour are urged which we by united action may help to bring about. That at once introduces the idea of a union of assistants which we have heard of, and that not for the first time.

This is a proposal which deserves a few minutes' attention. Let me say at once that I do not favour it, and my reasons for that are: *firstly*, because no attempt has been made to utilise existing organisations for furthering the reforms; *secondly*, because the proposed reforms have not been adequately formulated; and *thirdly*, because the conditions of labour in pharmacy are different from those in trades which have successfully employed union to enforce the demands of workers.

Possibilities of a Trade-union.

Let us look at this third reason more critically. Successful trade-unionism exists in occupations wherein the conditions of work are tolerably uniform. A bricklayer, for example, is a bricklayer all the world over, and out of any dozen such men you find that, say, ten of them are equally competent to do a certain amount of work per hour. Common action amongst such men is, therefore, possible and reasonable. They may determine how long they will work per day, what remuneration they will demand for it, and that the standard so fixed will hold good for all who have passed the apprenticeship stage of the trade. Apply that principle to pharmacy. Is it possible that it can succeed? What standard of competency have we to go by? We know that the Minor Examination is not a test of business ability, and that it is the individual's experience and competency which determine remuneration in pharmacy. Consequently we are dealing with a set of workers whose interests are varied rather than uniform, and the extent of that variation must sympathetically affect any combined effort to settle the conditions and terms of pharmaceutical labour. Another consideration opposed to a trade-union in pharmacy is that the principle is in essence aggresive. In the large industries we have a struggle between capital and labour. There is immense disparity between the remuneration of the employé and the income of the capitalist; the former has body-wearing labour and but moderate or poor personal comforts, the latter is generally a man of ease, with all the comforts that wealth and leisure can give him, and which not one in 10,000 of the workers can ever by his own efforts hope to attain. It seems natural that there should be a struggle to strike a balance, and unquestionably a large measure of success has followed the efforts of the workers in this direction.

How different is it in pharmacy! Every assistant is a potential master. His efforts are all to improve himself in his business so as to enable him to become an employer. There is no such wide gulf between us and our employers as there is between artisans and capitalists. Few chemists are capitalists, and the difference between the remuneration of the assistant and the income of the master is not a disparity. Therein is our advantage, for it is but a step from the lower position to the higher.

There are other considerations to be taken in viewing this proposal of an Assistants' Union—for instance, the necessity for a good working majority, and regular contributions to a common fund—but the conditions of our calling are so widely different from those which determine the success of trade-unionism that it would be folly to look at the matter more seriously in the meantime.

The Problem.

Having said this, let us look at the objects of our discussion. At the present hour throughout Great Britain hundreds—shall I say thousands?—of our fellow-assistants are hard at work, and probably most of them have had this experience since they left school, and may have little prospect of better things until the ring of the pestle has no meaning to them. Their work may be intermittent, not the body-wearing toil of the bricklayer and the mechanic, but the duration of it is none the less objectionable. Taking it on the higher standard, we must recognise the fact, which our leaders are never tired of uttering, that the nature of pharmacy requires that those who are in it must—in their early days, at least—combine head-work with manual labour. Deftness of hand and precision of eye do not make a pharmacist, although they may a bricklayer. We need book-learning, and that cannot be got while we are serving customers and dispensing prescriptions. This ought to be recognised as a condition, a first principle, of our labour. The problem therefore resolves itself into two leading points—the hours of labour, and remuneration for labour.

The Hours of Labour.

In regard to the hours of labour, the Legislature has laid down a principle which it is desirable should be adopted generally. Chemists' shops, like other shops, wholesale or retail, come under the Shop Hours Act of 1892, which requires that "no young person"—that is, a person under the age of 18 years—"shall be employed in or about a shop for a longer period than seventy-four hours, including meal-times, in any one week." That is practically a twelve-hours day. The Act is yet too recent to expect of it much influence; but there it is, and in time it will undoubtedly form the standard for older persons than apprentices.

From what I know of the trade, I believe I may venture to put down the average day at fourteen hours, including in this the few hours put in on Sundays. But many assistants have from ninety to one hundred hours per week, and very few indeed come under eleven hours per day. The average is in every sense deplorable, especially in pharmacy. A man who is engaged in business twelve hours per day requires at least eight hours' rest, so that we have no more than four hours of a margin, and in that, if he do his duty to himself and his calling, the assistant ought to further his personal accomplishments and professional knowledge. The conditions are eminently opposed to anything of the kind. Moreover, the indoor system, which is almost universal in England, considerably restricts the assistant's freedom in regard to the disposal of his own time. In that system I see the "rock ahead" to reform; and as one hailing from the other side of the Border, where the system is unknown, I may be allowed to state some objections to it.

The Indoor System.

First, then, it is an objectionable system because part of the remuneration for services is given in board and lodging. Independent of the fact that it places the assistant on a commercial footing with the domestic servant, strict economics requires that the full value of services should be paid in current coin. This question of remuneration cuts both ways, of course, for an assistant with 40*l.* or 50*l.* indoors may be a better-paid man than one with 80*l.* or 90*l.* outdoors,

although both methods of payment may mean exactly the same to the employer. Still, the outdoor man has ulterior advantages over his indoor fellow.

In the second place the indoor system originated at a time when employers took upon themselves to control the conduct of their servants morally and socially. Times have changed this; but I maintain that the moral responsibility of masters in this matter remains, and is still implied by such restrictions as are common in regard to retiring at a certain hour to one's bedroom, and so on. But such things are the mere skeleton of the ancient duty, and it would be well if the figment were dropped altogether and the relations were reduced to a thorough commercial basis—viz., employment for services in the pharmacy, character and conduct outside that being a secondary matter, or only considered in their influence upon the work of the assistant.

A third and still greater objection to the indoor system remains—viz., its restriction upon the freedom of assistants as individuals. Since the master's responsibility for the personal conduct of his employés has been practically abandoned, it is not fair that he should control their time when off duty. Many are reasonable and do not think of that; but there are as many who stick to their ancient privileges, the consequence being that there is scarcely finality to the hours of labour, and the assistant's whole life is "shop."

Should be Abandoned.

If it were possible to abandon the indoors system in England, I would say that the first effect would be a notable decrease in the hours of labour. Scotland, with its outdoor system, certainly compares most favourably with England. There the twelve hours day is very common. Comparatively few shops keep open after 9 o'clock, and when assistants have to commence work before 9 A.M. they are generally allowed an hour out for breakfast. The relations between masters and assistants are also, if anything, better than in England. They meet on a common platform—business—and that is none the worse, generally, of the absence of social relations. Good-feeling is the rule, and the results of the system are decidedly to the benefit of pharmacy, as judged by examination statistics and other things; but you must go across the Irish Channel to find the pharmaceutical utopia. There both the indoor and outdoor systems exist, but even in the indoor places there is astonishing strictness in the matter of hours, from 8.30 A.M. to 7 P.M. being quite a common day, and large freedom is allowed to those off duty.

But, there has been Progress.

This contrast, which, I believe, you will on examination find to be correct, leaves England with a great deal of leeway to make up, and it is that that we should set our hearts, as an Association, to accomplish. We shall not manage it in a day, and there is much to consider before we even begin, but that this Association is the proper body to take the matter up there can be no question. It is an organisation of assistants, it is in the metropolis, and is thoroughly respected—all of which circumstances are favourable to a beginning.

There is another side to the question, of course, and I have that very well expressed in a letter from a gentleman who took a prominent part in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST correspondence:—"With reference to the 'hours of labour in pharmacies,' I am under the impression that it is not practicable to reduce them except in a few exceptional cases, and, moreover, they are much less now than when I first went out as an assistant. I was with old Mr. P. Squire in the old shop in 1865 and onwards for five and a half years, and the hours then were from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. (no early evening off). After a lapse of twelve years I returned to the new shop, and found the hours then just the reverse—viz., from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.; but there was this difference—that the men worked at a far higher pressure. It seems to me that in our business the question of hours must be, to a large extent, a question of give and take. As I have pointed out in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST before, I have had a long and wide experience as an assistant. I went out as an improver at 17 years of age, and since then I have been assistant in all sorts of businesses—agricultural, watering-places, garrison towns, Deptford, Maidenhead, &c.—so have had some experience as to hours worked in various places. But I generally found myself fairly comfortable. For instance, at Brighton I lived with a gentleman who occasionally lent me his gun, and I used to go prowling about shooting small birds. Occasionally, and whenever there was company, I used to be invited to take a hand at whist or vingt-et-un, or any game that happened to be played, and sometimes was invited to take the son to the theatre. In another place (Great Portland Street, London) we used to keep open till 10 at night and 12 Saturdays, but the afternoons being our slack time, the assistant and myself used to take them alternately, and I never found any assistant grumble at the arrangement, as they had three afternoons a week off. I and the assistant used to go out one day a fortnight from dinner-time till any time we liked at night, and also every night after 8 or 9 when we felt disposed, as the governor didn't live on the premises. Of course in the large houses, like Savory's, Squire's, Corbyn's, Bell's, &c., the men can have nothing to complain of. . . . No; the nature of the business will never admit of shorter hours at the latter end of the day, but I think employers might let their assistants out oftener in the mornings and afternoons."

A Plea for the Juniors.

We have still the question of remuneration for labour to consider, and here the path is not so smooth as in the matter of hours. We appeal for shorter hours on the basis of humanity, on the necessity for opportunities to educate ourselves in the scientific and book subjects requisite for our calling, and also to enable us to cultivate those social relations which are equally incumbent upon us. How few of those who come out good pharmacists have succeeded in securing those personal accomplishments of song and speech which are often material to social success! We have not the time for both, and we need it. But how is remuneration to apply? Well, so far as apprentices are concerned, I know of masters who undertake to send youths to chemistry and other classes during their apprenticeship. They give the time and pay the fees, considering the more intelligent service that they receive from youths trained in this way as adequate return, apart altogether from the fact that it is their duty to impart a knowledge of the business to the apprentices. There is plenty of room for the extension of this system. We may not claim the same pecuniary facilities for assistants; but we may at least urge that the low rate of remuneration of young unqualified men deserves consideration. I take the sound principle of post-pupilage service to be that the man who gives his service shall receive remuneration adequate to his comfortable sustenance, and to provide those moderate educational facilities which will ensure his progress in pharmacy. A young man who does an honest day's work ought not to be a charge upon his parents. If he is, the fault may be as much the parents' as the employer's; anyway, I am at least justified in appealing for more liberal consideration of the condition of junior assistants. There is too much tendency to regard them as cheap labour—to take advantage of their comparative inexperience. As men in the transition stage—the stage which is the making or marring of their career as pharmacists—I urge that employers should give greater attention to their book and class studies, and, where the circumstances favour it, go the length of making attendance upon evening or association classes part of the conditions of labour. At this, the most impressionable age, such influence would rapidly repay itself in improved service and diminution of the ranks of unqualified men. I have sufficient faith in human nature to believe that this would pay.

Qualified Assistants.

And what shall we say of the men who are qualified, and who grumble about low salaries? That is a matter which is rapidly righting itself. As there is no systematic effort on the part of masters to keep down salaries, we may be assured that qualified men can generally secure their market value. Salaries are much better now than they were ten or twenty years ago, and the tendency, owing to the demand for qualified assistants, is still upwards. It would be unreasonable to demand remuneration in proportion to the hours of service, for the hours differ much in productiveness, and the true basis of remuneration for us is skill and knowledge. Moreover, we must not forget that the assistant's life is a comparatively short one, because he becomes a master far

more rapidly than is common in shop trades. And in whatever occupation we find the same circumstance obtaining, there the remuneration is equally modified.

A Proposal.

So far, I have merely skimmed the surface of our subject, for I have kept the fact in view that these notes are to open a discussion, during which each one who speaks may amplify my remarks. But to give a practical turn to the whole matter, I would now move

> That it be remitted to the Council of the Association to consider what steps can be taken to place before employers throughout the country our recommendation to extend the apprentices' seventy-four hours' week to assistants.

This does not necessarily mean a universal hour for closing, which is impossible, but it means more half-holidays, more evenings off, better-manned establishments, and generally an endeavour to free assistants entirely from "shop" during twelve hours each day. We may begin modestly—first, by putting ourselves into communication with kindred Associations throughout the country—and by next summer it may be possible to have a meeting—say, at Nottingham—of delegates from provincial Associations. We may start fair and square by taking the masters into our confidence, for although we want reform, we are not such noodles as to shriek for revolution.

Discussion.

Mr. Walton said a union was not wanted. The Pharmaceutical Society was not valued sufficiently by many assistants. Were this otherwise much benefit to assistants would be gained. Apprentices had a far easier time than in old days, but on becoming junior assistants their hours were very long. But the time allowed in the day compensated partly for this. Assistants were generally looking forward to be masters one day, and therefore must take every opportunity to become versed in the details of the business, and this meant sticking close to their work. A higher standard of competence would be ensured by masters compelling their apprentices to attend evening classes where possible. Mr. Walton further referred to the fact that the public are in the habit of shopping late in suburban districts, and this was largely responsible for late hours. He thought, too, that junior assistants were apt to overrate their abilities, and did not quite agree with Mr. MacEwan as to indoor and outdoor posts. He thought indoor men in London had a better time than the outdoor men.

Mr. Harrison was glad to second the resolution. That assistants had grievances all were agreed, but a "trade union" would do little or no good. What was wanted was to get at the reasons of the unsatisfactory condition of things. Partly, at least, this lay with the assistants. In many cases they were not what they should be. The low standard of the preliminary examination was responsible for a great deal of this; the standard would ultimately have to be raised. With regard to outdoor and indoor posts, he considered the former far more satisfactory; many masters interfered in the private affairs of indoor assistants to a greater extent than was fair. That was seen in advertisements, where they saw strictures as to whether the assistant was a Churchman or not, smoker or non-smoker, and so on. These things had nothing to do with pharmacy, and as long as an assistant did his work that was enough. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Parry said that eighty hours and more per week was too much work for any man. We were living too fast now. If we did the work in half the time our results would be better. The limit mentioned in the resolution—viz, seventy-four hours—was as high as it ought to be. That assistants were not usually paid their real value was certain, but it was impossible this could be altered under present conditions. Masters could not afford to pay more, and until they could assistants must be content. Had there been a greater disparity between masters' incomes and assistants' salaries it would have been different. He did not believe the Pharmaceutical Society could do anything in this matter, but the Council of the Association meant to do their best to bring it to a fair issue. This would only be done by assistants and masters working together, and not against one another.

Mr. Jowett believed assistants fully understood their own grievances. These assistants were yearly becoming masters themselves. Did they, then, recognise the grievances in their own assistants' cases? If so, did they practise what they so lately preached? He preferred outdoor posts for every reason; and while he did not think it possible to have a uniform hour of closing, he generally favoured Mr. MacEwan's views.

Mr. Gane agreed with Mr. Harrison that much of the trouble was due to incompetent assistants. If an assistant would work well he would eventually succeed. Certainly salaries were not equivalent to the men's worth. There was a flagrant example of this in the dispenserships of Boards of Guardians. He knew of a case where the Local Government Board refused to sanction 140*l.* a year to a qualified chemist, while that salary was given without hesitation to a person, without qualification, who was to act as provision clerk.

Mr. Barnard said masters had a perfect right to control indoor assistants after business hours. The fault lay on both sides, and assistants had brought many of their grievances upon themselves. Could not this Association approach the Early Closing Society on the matter of shop hours? They owned publicly that no attempt had been made to approach chemists on the matter for over ten years.

Mr. Sage urged that the close attention chemists' assistants had to pay to their business hindered their becoming fit for social intercourse; nor did it allow them time to become well acquainted with the theoretical part of the business. The "last five minutes" was often the real cause of late hours.

Mr. McDiarmid urged the necessity of a union. This would draw together assistants who had hitherto held aloof. At present chemists' assistants were, as regards their hours, on a level with 'bus and tram conductors. Masters should not have such control as they often claimed over their assistants' spare time. He was not sure that Mr. MacEwan was right in objecting to a union, for anything they could do must be done by united action. Why should they not go straight for an assistants' union? (Applause.)

An Assistant, with a Scotch accent, whose name did not transpire, spoke somewhat generally upon the legal conditions under which pharmacy is conducted in Great Britain and Ireland. He thought the latter had the advantage. He also advocated that the prosecutions under the Pharmacy Act should be undertaken by the Treasury.

Mr. Robins was not in favour of a union, and in an amusing speech argued that though it may be theoretically bad to live indoors, to work long hours, to have one's pipe put out, and not to be looked at if you are a Wesleyan or a Baptist, it all worked out fairly well in practice. At least, that was his experience, and he did not agree with Mr. MacEwan's motion.

Mr. E. Umney agreed with Mr. Harrison that a much more severe preliminary examination should be compulsory. Competition between masters was largely the cause of the troubles. He also spoke on behalf of junior assistants and apprentices, with a view to having their work confined more to the pharmaceutical side of the trade.

Several others having spoken,

Mr. MacEwan replied. He insisted that before attempting to start a union use must be made of existing organisations. Chemists' assistants did not, as he had pointed out, possess the necessary qualifications for forming an aggressive union. There was not that equality in regard to competence that was so marked in mere mechanical occupations. In England matters were worse than in Scotland, and he pointed to the significant fact that with its smaller population Scotland possessed five assistants' associations, against four in all England; and those five were all large and thriving well. He attributed that to the fact that the outdoor system enabled assistants to associate, while the indoor system prevented their doing so. He feared that the advantages of the outdoor system were not sufficiently appreciated in England; yet he had heard from several employers who had changed from the indoor to the outdoor system that it had been altogether beneficial. It would take many years before much change could be effected, but now was the time to begin.

Mr. Rogers, the President, said that the formation of a hostile union would be quite futile. The influence of a meeting such as this, with its results, would, he thought, be widespread. Moral force was the means by which success would be ensured. The fault of most of the grievances lay

both with the masters and the assistants—the masters often neglected their duties to their employés, and assistants thought of their rights whilst forgetting their duties. He was much pleased at the able way in which Mr. MacEwan had disarmed opposition, and was sure that the whole of the discussion would be of great value. Personally, he could not see how it was possible to restrict an assistant's hours to seventy-four, for he thought that a pharmacist should always be at the service of the public. If assistants would always take advantage of their opportunities much incompetence would disappear. An increased education did not always bring at once an increased salary; but a better education will play a great part in the future of these grievances. The motion was then carried *nem. con.*

The meeting adjourned at 11.20 P.M.

THE annual *conversazione* of the Chemists' Assistants' Association is fixed for November 17, and Mr. J. C. Stead, of 143 New Bond Street, the honorary secretary to the Conversazione Committee, is inviting objects of pharmaceutical interest or curiosity for exhibition on that occasion. The price of tickets is fixed at 3*s.* for a single one or 5*s.* for a double one.

DUNDEE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

AT the meeting held at 74 Commercial Street, Dundee, on Thursday, October 27, there was a large muster to hear the public analyst, Mr. G. D. Macdougald, F.I.C., on the topic recently discussed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST under the title—

IS WATER-ANALYSIS A FAILURE?

After referring to the origin of the matter and reading portions of the article and letters in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Mr. Macdougald remarked that chemical analysts were therein charged, first, with inaccuracy in water-analysis—that was to say, waters sent to the same or different analysts, and which were supposed to be the same, were reported on quite differently—second, they were charged with giving opinions on waters on insufficient data, and with passing a water as wholesome or condemning it as dangerous as the analytical figures came up to or went beyond a certain empirical standard of purity; and, third, they were charged with usurping functions which should belong to others. His remarks were intended to refute these charges. Medical officers of health were apt to become autocratic in idea and general bearing in respect to the position which they occupied, and which was apt to engender some ill-feeling towards a class of men—the public analysts—on whom they were dependent. With regard to the variance of analytical results, Mr. Macdougald said that he was not there to plead immunity from error on the part of analysts, but he asked for some measure of consideration towards workers who laboured under considerable difficulty, and who were often blamed for the errors and mistakes of others.

As an instance of what he meant, he mentioned that in some cases two, and sometimes three, bottles of a water are sent to the analyst. On critical examination of these duplicate samples, very frequently he found that even to the eye the waters in the bottles were visibly different. One bottle would have more floating matter than the other; one bottle would have a dead fly in it, while the other had none; and one bottle would have an old cork in it, and so on. He knew from experience that the taking of two bottles of water—say, from a shallow stream or from a draw-well—so that each was exactly the same as the other, was a very difficult thing if precautions were not taken. For example, about a month ago he was present at the sampling of a water. A bottle was lowered sideways into a little pool at the edge of the stream. A second was dipped at the same place, and a third also. On examination, these bottles were visibly different. The disturbance set up by the first bottle caused a stirring-up in the pool, and the water was visibly dirtied. If each of these samples were sent to a different analyst, it was conceivable that the reports would differ. He did not wish to be understood to say that discrepancies between analysts were solely due to such causes, but they had to remember that the water-analyst set himself the task of measuring 1 part of organic impurity in 10,000,000 parts of water, and such mischances as he had indicated—which were trivial enough to a mind not carefully educated to the work—were of vital consequence to the result of the analysis. In many cases, therefore, it was the sample which was to blame, and not the analyst. As to the charge that analysts were guilty of giving opinions on insufficient data, he held that before a sound opinion could be arrived at with regard to any particular sample of water, not only the analytical figures but the source of the water should be studied. It was often the case that authorities sending samples were sometimes distinctly averse to giving full information or affording facilities for inspection as to the source of supply and gathering-ground. There appeared to be in many quarters a desire to put the analyst as much in the dark as possible, part of the enjoyment of existence of his employers being to watch with what success he scrambled out.

In answer to Dr. Thresh, he would say that none were more fully alive than analysts to the benefit of studying the source of a water as well as the figures of an analysis previous to delivering a report. Dr. Thresh proposed instead, however, that medical officers of health should become analysts. There was something very airy, very delightful, and very hopeful about this proposition. There would then, of course, be an entire absence of any difference of opinion, because the medical autocrat would become the analytical autocrat as well. Analyses by two or more authorities would never be made, and as a result there would be a complete absence of disagreement. The arrangement would degenerate into the medical officer of health having, instead of an independent analyst as at present, an analyst working under him doing very much what he was told—at any rate, having his results filtered through the mind of someone who would accept or reject as his whims directed. The combination of medical officer of health and analyst might work extremely well in Dr. Thresh personally, but he feared Dr. Thresh had spoken on a subject which he had not thoroughly thought out, or, having thought out, by a judicious amount of dust-throwing trusted that the genus medical officer of health might come out with increased reputation, to the detriment of the chemical analyst. The idea of combining the offices of medical officer of health and analyst was never likely to become generally accomplished, on the well-established principle that "to be jack of all trades is to be master of none." He did not say that in no case could the offices be satisfactorily combined, but he thought a reasonable view of such a combination could only lead to a belief that the chances of error in analytical work would be seriously increased.

Dr. Thresh was somewhat peculiar in some of his arguments. He said, in a letter to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of October 15, that when a medical officer of health considers an analysis necessary he should himself undertake it—that was, not when his committee consider it, but when he, the sanitary autocrat, considers, &c. In a word, Dr. Thresh proposed to do away with specialists.

Before leaving this question, and with special reference to Sir George Buchanan's utterances on the necessity of leaving analysis on one side and studying the sources of water instead, Mr. Macdougald asked what Sir George Buchanan would do in the case of a water issuing from one point in the earth or rock, the proximate source of which was quite unknown or very difficult to trace. There are many cases of waters issuing from points almost in the centre of populous places which are pure, and the proximate source and gathering-ground quite unknown. As a matter of fact, the only practical method of arriving at a knowledge of the material we are dealing with is by the internal evidence obtained by chemical analysis. Chemists are charged with uttering opinions on waters because the analysis happened to show a slightly higher or lower figure from a fixed standard of purity. Now, this can simply be denied. There is no chemist having any experience in water-analysis who has fixed and unalterable standards for each ingredient. There is no standard for chlorine, ammonia, nitrites, nitrates, lime and magnesia salts, &c. The amount of each ingredient is undoubtedly allowed to influence the mind, but there is no hard-and-fast amount for each ingredient. For example, if we find chlorine, in the absence of ammonia, or much organic matter, and no nitrites or nitrates, a high chlorine would not condemn a water, especially if the chemist knew it came from a source close to the sea-shore. Mr. Macdougald proceeded to

criticise in detail other statements by Dr. Thresh, arguing that in riding a hobby Dr. Thresh had allowed himself to say things which would not stand examination.

In regard to water-analysis itself, the lecturer said that recent research had made it abundantly evident that intimately connected with the appearance of disease there were organisms so minute and unweighable as to elude the most delicate processes known to the chemical analyst. Although such branches of recent bacteriological research were not touched upon by ordinary water-analysis, it did not follow that chemical analysis was useless. He held that a careful chemical analysis, combined with a bacteriological and microscopical examination, if required, and an examination of the source of supply where such could be made, would give sufficient data to form a very accurate opinion as to the fitness or unfitness of a water for domestic purposes. The standards which analysts had been blamed for setting up arbitrarily were really standards based on experience and common consent. Sir George Buchanan had even suggested that analysis was unnecessary if a careful examination of the source of supply was made; but the water-specialist was occasionally asked his opinion as to whether a particular water was safe to use for a town supply. He knew that to bring water to a town iron pipes were used, and that lead pipes were used for distribution from the water mains. A water might have a chemical action on iron and lead—not very great, perhaps, but sufficiently great to make it highly inconvenient, so that Sir George Buchanan could not, Mr. Macdougald feared, predict with any degree of certainty this danger by setting chemical analysis on one side.

"I think," he continued, "it may be shown on nearly every point that it is to chemical analysis we must look for the main facts upon which to judge of the quality of water for domestic purposes, and I think it may be held that chemical analysis will in the future hold quite as important a place as in the past, microscopical and bacteriological investigation being resorted to as at present when occasion demands. As the requirements of analysts become more thoroughly understood there will be added to their somewhat scanty information facilities for the examination of source of supply, and other helps towards arriving at sound conclusions. There is ample ground for affirming that water-analysis is not a failure. I do not wish in the slightest to hide my opinion of medical officers of health as analysts. I consider the attack has come from the wrong direction, and that the suggestion that medical officers of health would make a superior class of analytical specialists is most visionary, and at the same time one of the most amusing pieces of effrontery."

Bailie Ferrier, who presided, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Macdougald, said that the city of Dundee was to be congratulated on having so able an analyst. He only wished that he could deliver his lecture before the Police Commission, so that some important points might be cleared up.

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE first meeting of the present session was held in the Royal Institution on October 27, Mr. J. Hocken (Vice-President) in the chair. Some discussion took place as to a change in the hour of meeting, some desiring the meeting to be called for 8 o'clock. After a somewhat prolonged conversation it was resolved to go on as before and meet at 7 P.M. Mr. J. S. Ward, F.C.S., was re-elected President for the ensuing session.

The CHAIRMAN then called on Dr. Symes to read his paper on

THE MODERN INTERPRETATION OF THE PHARMACY AND PATENT-MEDICINE ACTS.

Dr. SYMES said: The recent requirement that candidates for the examination should possess a knowledge of the laws affecting the practice of pharmacy is both reasonable and desirable. In other countries a knowledge of such laws has long been considered an essential part of a student's education, and in this country one often laments that they do not constitute a part of the pharmacist's knowledge. When one reads of a coroner censuring a chemist for not registering the sale of a small quantity of laudanum "according to the requirements of the Pharmacy Act," or threatening him with a fine for selling oxalic acid without a witness, "in violation of the law," and the man stands meekly by and tacitly admits that he has done wrong, one cannot help feeling that the craft is prejudiced for want of this particular knowledge on the part of the individual.

We cannot, of course, be expected to know the details of all the laws that affect us, but a general digest of these Acts enables one to keep within their requirements. But as we shall be all agreed that a special knowledge of the laws of pharmacy should be possessed by those who practise it, we shall be interested in learning what the student is expected to know. Is it the Act as passed in 1868, with slight modifications a year or so later; or is it the Act as changed from some of its original intentions, and read in the light of certain modern judgments and legal decisions? There is, as you know, a proverb that a coach and horses may be driven through any Act of Parliament; and if other Acts of which we know little are as elastic as the one affecting pharmacy, there need be no surprise that lawyers are always busy and have so lucrative an occupation.

An Act of Parliament, says the "legal mind," is an embodiment of the views of certain persons in a more or less vague form, only becoming a reasonable and exact measure after a number of actions have been taken under its provisions and the judges have defined what it really means. I do not wish to dogmatise, but it seems to me if we got at the intention of an Act when it was framed and passed, that would be the just view to take of it. As, however, men and things do not remain stationary, it can easily be conceived that an Act of Parliament, however just and effectual at the time of passing, may become otherwise twenty years later, and may be improved by judgments consistent with the changed condition of things. The impossibility of anticipating when drafting a Bill all the changes that will subsequently arise in the affairs it affects, no doubt accounts for many anomalies.

When the Pharmacy Act passed it contemplated restricting the sale of scheduled poisons to persons of experience and education registered under its provisions, in the interest of the public. There was but little difference of opinion as to the desirability of this, but considerably more as to the methods for accomplishing it. Ultimately it provided that all persons in business on their own account at the time of its passing should be placed on the register; that senior assistants having a vested interest should, if they desired to go into business on their own account, pass a modified examination, but if they remained assistants under registered masters they were in no way interfered with. Junior assistants and apprentices were not considered to have sufficient vested interest to demand special provision, and they, before they could go into business, were required to pass the ordinary examinations.

It provided a schedule of poisons, and put certain restrictions on their sale; it also required that regulations should be framed for keeping and selling such poisons. There were certain exceptions in favour of medical men, veterinary surgeons, executors of deceased chemists and druggists, and also of patent medicines. Now, how has the Act been interpreted, and how has it operated?

The Pharmaceutical Society repudiated the contract to provide regulations for keeping and selling poisons, and none of a compulsory nature exist. A registered company (not being a person) is said to be outside the Act, and can, therefore, carry on the business without registration. The seller (*i.e.*, the person who owns the business) is no longer the seller, but the person who hands the article to the customer. In this way common-sense is violated, and an injustice is done to the men who at the passing of the Act were allowed to continue to sell as previously under a qualified master. There were then but few qualified assistants, and the men who assisted in framing the Bill were employing, and continued to employ, unexamined men as assistants. The exemption in favour of executors was supposed to operate for a limited period (say, twelve months or so), whilst they were winding up an estate, whereas they carry on the business indefinitely if they employ a qualified assistant. The sixteenth section was intended to exempt all medicines bearing the stamp and known as "patent medicines" from the operation of the previous fifteen sections. Now we are told that the exemption applies only to those actually patented (which are very few in number), and this is utterly absurd

when read in the light of the intentions of the Pharmacy Act. The patent-medicine interest, which was then and is now very strong, would have prevented the Act from passing had it been otherwise. That they were subject to the regulations as to labelling provided in Section 17 is a fact which I called the attention of the Pharmaceutical Council to some six or seven years ago, but then there appeared sufficient reasons for not pressing this point. Mr. Ernest Hart has stirred up the whole question, and no doubt believes that he is serving both the medical profession and the public by straining the law against patent medicines. I am no advocate of these things, but it seems to me he should first endeavour to dissuade medical men from prescribing them. If patent medicines containing a small quantity of a scheduled poison are to be labelled "poison," so must the simple cough-mixture which the chemist puts up himself, and the value of the word "poison" is almost lost on the public. Disregard is also shown to the reply of the Privy Council to the Pharmaceutical Society on this question:—"My Lords having given their best consideration to the subject, are of opinion that the 'preparation' of a poison in the Pharmacy Act (1868) means a compound which, like the poison of which it is a preparation, is in itself deadly or dangerous, and that it does not mean a compound which in itself is perfectly harmless, although into its composition may enter a poison or the preparation of a poison which, taken alone, would be deadly or dangerous." It will be seen that to-day we have very little of the Act as passed in 1868. The book about to be published by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* will, no doubt, be valuable on questions of Pharmacy Law, as is the one from the same source on the laws affecting patent medicines, but whether it will be able to reconcile the changes which have been made without new powers from Parliament remains to be seen.

With reference to the patent-medicine law I have little to say. It was, no doubt, originally intended as a tax on secret medicines recommended for the cure or relief of disease, but it has been given a wider scope, and is often made to apply where no secret is claimed. The exemption from it of "all compositions in a liquid or solid state to be used for the purpose of compounding or making any artificial mineral waters" has, since the case of The Attorney-General *v.* Lamplough, been supposed to cover all granular preparations such as cit. caffeine, antipyrin, &c., but a recent decision of the Somerset House authorities does not allow the exemption to apply where the effervescing compound is made the vehicle of drugs such as those quoted above.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with Dr. Symes that medicines containing poisons in small quantities should not be labelled with the word "poison."

Mr. A. C. ABRAHAM agreed with Dr. Symes in respect to to the question of the seller, and thought that the decision in the Wheeldon case was ridiculous, as a man can only sell what belongs to him. The Mackness case, as other technical cases, had not been properly understood, and was decided under a misconception, as it is incorrect that the purposes of the Act had been served by the assistant being qualified. There was no provision whatever against unqualified persons being employed in Co-operative Stores. He quite coincided with Dr. Symes as to the labelling, as it was a source of danger that strong poisons and weak preparations should be alike labelled "Poison," as it would have a tendency to reduce the value of the word. As to the medicine-stamp law he would never expect that effervescing antipyrin when recommended for headache would be exempt from medicine-duty, and he saw a distinct difference between that and the ordinary effervescing preparations.

Mr. J. SMITH was somewhat surprised at the line taken by Dr. Symes and Mr. Abraham on the question of labelling poisons, and thought they were helping the cause of their opponents. Recent action taken with regard to the restriction of the sale of patent medicines containing poisons to chemists showed that it was to their interests to secure this as much as possible. The selling of poisons was the foundation of the business of pharmacy, and encroachments on that branch should be fought against. He would have all stamped medicines, where the presence of a scheduled poison can be proved, labelled "Poison," and their sale restricted to chemists. With respect to the stamping of medicines, he thought it would be difficult to have liability to duty more clearly defined in any Act of Parliament, and no doubt the extra vigilance shown by this and other departments of the Revenue was due to the desire of Chancellors of the Exchequer to raise more funds without imposing fresh taxes.

Dr. SYMES, in reply, said the law must be accepted as it stands, but he doubted if an old law should be twisted to suit modern ideas. He distinctly objected to weak poisons being labelled "Poison," while strong preparations of drugs that are not in the schedule escape the caution-label. Poisoning is as frequent as ever, and the Society has not done much to protect the public from that danger.

GLASGOW PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE fortnightly meeting of this Association was held on October 27. Mr. W. L. Currie presided over a large and representative meeting of masters and assistants. Mr. Shennan was appointed librarian *vice* Mr. McKellar, who was unable to accept the office.

The consideration of the constitution of the Society was proceeded with. The following, amongst other regulations, were adopted:—"The objects of the Association shall be to promote the educational and trade interests of pharmacy, and to cultivate friendly intercourse among the members." "The Association shall consist of employers, assistants, and apprentices connected with pharmacy, and all persons interested in the advancement of pharmaceutical and chemical science; employers paying 5*s.*, assistants 2*s.* 6*d.*, and apprentices 1*s.* annually."

A vote took place over the following clause:—"In discussing matters relating to pharmaceutical legislation, only members who are registered under the Pharmacy Act shall have power to vote."

Mr. CARTWRIGHT, assistant, objected to this clause. In his opinion, assistants preparing for qualification were entitled to have a voice regarding matters of legislation likely to affect them after qualification.

Mr. LAING: Yes, a voice, but not a vote.

After some discussion, Mr. LAING said in drawing up this rule the Council had no idea of taking advantage of unqualified men. Their aim was to make the Association's decisions on matters of legislation authoritative, and that could only be done by giving a vote to those who had a real interest in the trade. At the same time, the qualified men would look after the interests of the unqualified, but their primary endeavour should be to get all the members of the trade qualified.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said that since it was known that this clause was to be inserted in the constitution, it had given rise to a great deal of disagreeable feeling among unqualified men. They thought they were in fairness entitled to have a voice and a vote regarding the laws which were to govern them.

Mr. MOIR stated that this by-law was being put in for this reason—that when Mr. Carteigbe was in Glasgow addressing the chemists and druggists in the city on the scope of his Bill, the meeting was swamped by unqualified men, and others outside the drug-trade altogether, whose combined vote gave to the rest of the pharmacists of the country a very erroneous impression of what the registered men in Glasgow thought.

Mr. DAVIDSON, who was introduced by the chairman as one of the originators of the old Pharmaceutical Association in Glasgow, said that he was at first inclined to take the assistants' view of the matter, but after thinking it over he had come to the conclusion that only qualified chemists and druggists should be allowed to vote.

The PRESIDENT said he was present at Mr. Carteighe's meeting, and could say from personal knowledge that the

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* Since Dr. Symes's paper was read he has had our new book, and writes as follows concerning it:—"No man can afford to carry on a business without a knowledge of the laws which immediately affect him in so doing. The volume just added to the useful series of CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Manuals, 'The Pharmacy and Poison Laws,' presents, in an historic and concise form, a digest of the laws as they were and as they are after various legal decisions. The student will be instructed, the busy man enlightened, and he who believes he knows all the laws by heart will be much interested by a perusal of this book."

bulk of those present were unqualified men who went to the meeting for the express purpose of voting against Mr. Carteighe's Bill. There was a considerable amonnt of time and money required in order to qnalify, and when matters affecting pharmaceutical legislation were brought before them, he failed to see where an unqualified assistant had much to say on the matter.

On a division, fourteen voted for the clause remaining as it stood, and five for the amendment. Several members, including a number of qnalified assistants, declined to vote.

The other clauses were passed without discnssion.

It was agreed that trade matters be discnssed at every alternate meeting.

Before concluding the proceedings, the PRESIDENT remarked that, as a result of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST'S report of the last meeting of the Association, the Secretary had received a commnnication from Norwich asking for particulars as to the proposed lines upon which the Association was to proceed, in view of a new Society that was being established in that town.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A COLONIAL MUSEUM is being organised at Marsellles, under the superintendence of M. Heckel, professor at the Faculty of Sciences, supported by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. The musenm is to comprise a laboratory, library, and large showroom of more than 500 square yards, entirely fitted with showcases. Everything that is produced in the French colonies will be shown, as well as samples of home-manufactured goods sent to the dependencies.

ÉCOLE DE PHARMACIE PRIZES.—A list of prizes to be offered for competition by the Paris Snperior School of Pharmacy during the coming year has just been issned. They are divided under three heads:—1. School prizes. 2 Prizes for practical work. 3. Foundation prizes. There are twenty-one awards in all, and the subjects for competition are very varied, comprising pharmacy, chemistry, physics, botany, zoology, mineralogy, &c. The most important is the Gobley biennial prize of 2,000f. This is given every two years to the author of the best manuscript or printed work on a subject connected with pharmacological science. The School of Pharmacy proposes a subject, but competitors are at liberty to choose one of their own. Qualified French pharmacists and assistants are admitted to the competition. The subject suggested by the school for the coming year is, "Alkaloids of Microbic Origin."

AN ARSENIC TRAGEDY.—A mysterious and dramatic affair is now being tried at the Laval Assizes. About a year ago, a young veterinary surgeon named Trehet, who had just left the Alfort School, settled in a little town of the Mayenne, called Gorron, and boarded with a family named Tabur. The young man soon fell in love with the daughter, an exceedingly beautiful girl of 17, but the parents declined to let them marry. Soon, however, Mlle. Tabnr's condition became interesting, but the father still persisted in his refusal. The poor girl was bitterly grieved by this attitude, and resolved to poison herself if, at the time of accouchement, she had not her parent's consent to her marriage. It was finally given, but too late, for the girl-mother died an hour after, poisoned by arsenic. Now a very serious complication arises. M. Trehet and Mme. Tabnr stand together charged with poisoning the latter's daughter. Jealousy on the mother's part is stated by the prosecution to have driven her to persuade the veterinary surgeon to commit the crime.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.

THIS Society held its usual monthly meeting on Wednesday, November 2. M. Portes presided over a goodly gathering of members, supported by M. Bürker. M. Bourquelot continued his remarks on the

MUSHROOM SPECIES.

His examination, microscopical and otherwise, of various species, as well as the cultivation of different kinds of fungi, produced by damp, had led him to the conclusion that trehalose appears when the spores form in them. M. Grimbert inquired if mannite existed in young mushrooms. M. Bourquelot replied in a qualified affirmative, referring to Fischer's discovery of two varieties of mannite, and of the manner in which he distinguished them. According to Kobert the deadly amanitas owe their poisonous properties to a toxalbumin.

M. Léger made some remarks on a

REACTION OF COCAINE

depending upon the separation of the benzoyl group. He had tried the same on other bodies, such as beta naphthol, aconitine, benzoline, morphine, &c., and found the odour produced to be always the same in the end, though at first the smell might differ. Some of the bodies formed a yellowish liquid and some a white, but these were only details; the smell, after a certain time, was always alike.

After some remarks by M. Julliard on a recent note in the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chemie* on mercury salts, M. Portes commented upon

A SAMPLE OF CHAMPAGNE

which had been attacked by what is known as the "maladie de la graisse." He had been requested to remove this defect, and had experimented on the wine with milk, &c., but without producing any permanent improvement. He then remembered Gaillon's studies on the action of bismuth salts in such cases. The fatty globules from which the disease derives its name, he found to contain a certain microbe, and by adding subnitrate of bismuth, in the proportion of 250 grammes to a hectolitre of the champagne, the microbe was destroyed. The next question was how to remove the bismuth from the wine. He finally decided on employing tannin, 50 grammes per hectolitre, which gave him the desired results. He calculated that some 35 grammes of the tannin would remain in the wine decanted, after a few days white of egg could be added, if thought necessary.

M. Grimbert asked if tannin alone would have snfficed.

M. Portes said it was not a question of rendering a litre of wine scientifically pure, but of making a large quantity drinkable and saleable. An enormous quantity of tannin would be required if M. Grimbert's suggestion were adopted, which would he expensive, and probably leave the wine tainted after all. M. Portes admitted that a small quantity of bismuth would remain in the wine, but nothing to create danger. As some members seemed to think the process unsatisfactory on this account, M. Portes said, "You must not exaggerate the toxicity of bismuth. In America they use it in diarrhœa cordials. I saw it in an American pharmaceutical work, of which I will translate the name, as I fear my pronnnciation of it would raise a smile, seeing there is an Englishman present." THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST man, thus made the cynosure of all eyes, modestly bent over his pencilling while M. Portes made the translation referred to.

The meeting closed about 3.30 P.M.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Callaway, J., and Vernon, T. H., under the style of Callaway & Vernon, High Street, Notting Hill, chemists and druggists.

Williams, S., and Isaac, E., under the style of Williams & Isaac, Pontardulais, Glamorganshire, copperas and chemical manufacturers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Hyatt, William Herbert, Harlington, Bedfordshire, chemical and scientific engineer.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Norton, Charles Benjamin Spragge, Bristol, chemist—discharge suspended for one month, to take effect from November 7, 1892.

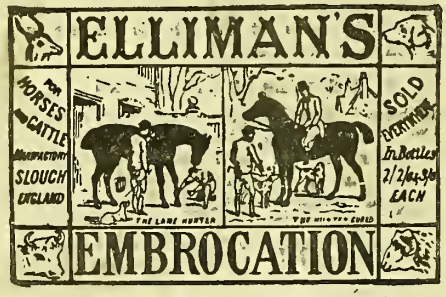
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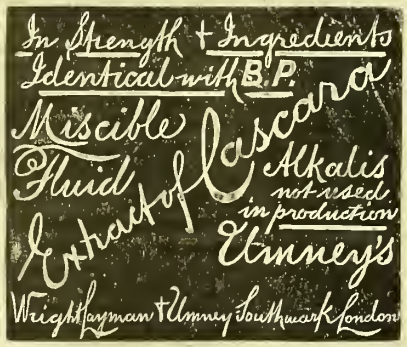
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Editorial Comments.

IMPROVED PAREGORIC.

When a gentleman described as a "divisional secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society" appears in a police court as an expert witness, the magistrate naturally relies on his evidence in a question strictly pharmaceutical. Consequently, when a herbalist was summoned at the North London Police Court, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, for selling as paregoric a preparation entirely destitute of opium, and when, as appears from our report of the case, one of these "divisional secretaries" was called as an expert, and stated that there was no mention of paregoric in the Pharmacopœia, the magistrate had scarcely any choice but to dismiss the summons. He could hardly decide on the bare authority of the divisional secretary that paregoric was essentially a compound containing opium. The expert called for the prosecution threw the case away simply through not reading The Chemist and Druggist with sufficient care. Paregoric, paregoric elixir, and laudanum were added to the British Pharmacopœia as synonyms for tinct. camph. co. and tinct. opii respectively in the reprint of that work which appeared in November, 1888, and the fact has often been mentioned by us since. These synonyms were added expressly to meet cases of the kind reported, and it is to be regretted that the very proper prosecution instituted should have failed for want of a correct representation of this circumstance.

Dr. Attfield has written to the papers in reference to the case alluded to, and has pointed out the error which vitiated the case for the prosecution. In his view, paregoric without opium is a nut without a kernel, a "diamond" ring *minus* the diamond, a "remedy" deprived of its remedy. A druggist, he explains, is the only person legally qualified and allowed to sell certain drugs which, poisonous in large quantities, are priceless blessings in appropriate doses. The Medical Council foresaw the serious risks to infant life, and the serious harm to adults, that might ensue from the admi-

nistration of ever-increasing doses of "paregoric," not known to be opiumless, and subsequent innocent administration of similar, and perhaps deadly, doses of true paregoric, as properly sold by druggists. This was why they added the word as a synonym in the third reprint. We cannot help remarking in passing, however, that this is not quite a satisfactory method of making alterations which have, and are intended to have, serious legal consequences. It is reasonable to require, perhaps that every chemist and druggist shall provide himself with a copy of every British Pharmacopœia which the Medical Council may see fit to issue. He must do this if he would carry on his business properly. But Dr. Attfield's argument assumes that it is the duty of every vendor of medicines to buy every reprint of the British Pharmacopœia. It may be said that this is not necessary, as THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST may be relied upon to give information of anything of importance which the reprints may contain. This is the case; but we are not aware that the Medical Council has ever troubled itself to ascertain whether every chemist and druggist in the United Kingdom subscribes to this or indeed to any trade paper, and certainly that aristocratic body has never taken the pains to officially and spontaneously inform us of the legislative changes which it thinks proper to make.

The concluding paragraph of Professor Attfield's letter to the papers will, it may be hoped, have the effect intended of reverting some buyers of drugs from the huckster to the chemist:—

"The public cannot be expected," he says, "to judge of the genuineness of drugs. *Caveat emptor* does not apply to purchasers of drugs. Yet poor purchasers to save a penny, and the better-to-do to save a shilling, too often assume a power of judgment they do not possess, and pass the door of the duly educated druggist to purchase what they fancy to be cheap drugs elsewhere. Hence paregoric without opium *et hoc genus omne*. Meanwhile, the poor druggist, whom the public have rightly compelled to be technically and expensively educated, is only too frequently within measureable distance of a provisionless old age. They make him, by the Pharmacy Act, educate himself as a professional man, and then pay him as a tradesman or pass him by altogether."

THE IODINE MARKET.

FOR more than three years there has been no alteration in the price of iodine. That is in itself a noteworthy fact in the stormy history of the drug, and it appears still more remarkable when one considers the purely artificial basis of the monopoly which keeps up the quotation. The production of iodine, although already restricted to a small proportion of the legitimate output, is notoriously many times in excess of the requirements, and the price at which the monopolists sell the article bears only a distant relation to the cost of production. The principal consumers of iodine, who have now worked under stable market conditions since August, 1889, and who are doubly bound by conventions, as the prices of the product which they themselves manufacture are also kept uniform by a mutual agreement, would probably be well content if things remained as they are now leaving them a fair working profit on their goods, and securing them against the competition of new-comers.

But if we may place reliance upon a communication which reaches us from an apparently neutral source in South America, the end of the present condition of placid quietude is not far removed. The nitrate combination expires by effusion of time at the end of this year. The older, but commercially less important, pool, which controls the sale and regulates the output of the by-product—iodine—comes to an end at the same time. The renewal of the nitrate combination our informant considers beyond doubt; but he expresses his belief that the iodine ring cannot much longer be kept together, as the stocks have now accumulated to such an extent that there will shortly be enough to supply the world's requirements for three years. It is not clear whether this statement refers to the whole of the supply under the control of the syndicate, including the noriously heavy reserves in England, Hamburg, and New York, or only to supplies existing upon the Pacific Coast. Anyway, if we construe the assertion in the sense most favourable to the combination, by taking it for granted that every keg under the control of that corporation, whether in America or in Europe, is meant to be included, the total reserve quantity belonging to the various producers and entrusted for sale to the combination cannot be less than from 550 to 600 tons. The Chilian export statistics for the last eleven years give the shipments of iodine as below:—

Year ..	1881	1882	1883	884	1885
Lbs. ..	317,000	454,000	421,000	417,000	443,000
Year ..	1886	1887	1838	1889	1890	1891
Lbs. ..	339,000	170,000	348,000	449,000	984,000	928,000

These figures show that the output of iodine has been increasing enormously since 1839, and it is probable that considerably less than half of the shipments of 1890 and 1891 has gone into consumption. It would not be at all surprising if, by the end of the year, a considerable proportion among the producers had come to the conclusion that it will pay them better to try to dispose of their property at a much reduced price, to be fixed by free competition, than to take the relatively high figure which the pool pays them for the percentage it is able to dispose of, and that a sufficient number of owners will stand off to prevent the renewal of the agreement. It is a significant fact that even during the last three years, when the combination has probably been more powerful than at any previous period, it has not been able to prevent altogether the exports of iodine by outsiders. It is true that these free-lance exports in 1891 amounted to less than 1 per cent. of the total, but their continuation nevertheless shows that a remnant of the producers have all along refused to bow the knee to the Monopoly Baal. It is noticeable, too, that instead of sending the bulk of their iodine to England, as they used to, the combination managers have lately made Hamburg their chief European repository, though possibly this is a simple matter of freight-expediency. The future career of the iodine combination will be watched with interest, even by those who have no direct financial stake in the fluctuations of the article. It is almost a marvel and it speaks volumes for the capacity of the wirepullers, that the organisation should have held together so long, considering the opposing interests and natural difficulties they have had to harmonise. Probably not a little of their success is owing to the fact that the headquarters are at a very safe distance from the main point of production, and that the organisers have been in the habit of dealing as cavalierly with the producers as with the consumers of the drug.

THE BATTLE AGAINST ADULTERATION.

THE annual report of the Local Government Board, just issued, contains the usual imperfect report of proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. The compiler of the report seems as enamoured as ever of his precious statistics and percentages, and, for the benefit of the daily journalist, brings out the alarming fact that adulterated samples in

1891 averaged 12·2 per cent. of those purchased for analysis, while in 1890 the proportion was only 11·2 per cent. "This," says the Whitehall sage, "is a slight retrogression from the favourable returns of the three previous years, but shows decided improvement as compared with each of the two quinquennial periods commencing in the year 1877."

We have often shown that the attempt to reduce to statistical form such fragmentary facts as are contained in the reports submitted to the Board is misleading and ridiculous. What basis can there be for comparison of averages when one analyst returns as adulterated samples of lard in which he has found 0·1, 0·3, and 0·4 per cent. of water respectively, or when it appears that the City of London analyst reports three instances of adulteration out of 169 samples, while in Hackney the proportion is returned at 35 in 1,870, and in Clerkenwell 56 in 162? In Bethnal Green fraud seems to prevail to the extent of 15 per cent.; in St. George's, Hanover Square, it figures at 21 per cent.; and in Westminster at 0 per cent. What is wanted in these reports is a carefully and exactly compiled table showing exactly what the analyst says he found, how often he was confirmed, and how often he was proved to be wrong, and invariably the action taken on his reports and the results.

The compiler picks out a few scraps of intelligent comment such as that we have extracted about adulterated lard. Respecting drugs, he says—

> We are glad to see that the number of samples of drugs examined, though still less than a quarter of that of the spirits, has somewhat increased of late years. Considering that the difference between pure and adulterated medicine may conceivably be a matter of life or death for the patient, it is desirable that still more should be done in this direction. We have received information of thirty-six cases in which proceedings were taken. Twenty-three penalties were enforced, amounting to 11*l.* 14*s.*

According to the analyst's reports 740 samples of drugs were taken, and 121 of these were found to be adulterated. Information regarding thirty-six prosecutions has been sent to the Board; but there are no means of ascertaining whether these are all, or half, or a quarter of the cases in which proceedings were instituted. This is another specimen of the worthlessness of the official statistics.

There are now 235 public analysts, and the total number of analyses made under the Act during 1891 was 29,028. There is a steady increase in the work done under the Act. Over 12,000 of the samples analysed were of milk; butter and spirits figuring next in order with 3,558 and 3,139 respectively. As far as the Board can judge from the returns, London milk still compares unfavourably with that supplied in the country. Special attention is directed to the sale of a condensed skimmed milk, the use of which for feeding children is calculated to ensure semi-starvation.

The right to sell chicory for coffee seems to be pertinaciously clung to. The Salford analyst mentions two cases in which the chicory constituted nineteen-twentieths of the whole, and suggests that the presence of the trace of the genuine article must have been due to the accidental use of a coffee-scoop to weigh out the chicory, and he adds that it is no wonder that there should be a decline in the consumption of coffee when adulteration is carried on to this extent.

Salicylic acid has been found in lager beer, tincture of guaiacum (!) in spirits, and to a large extent cotton-seed oil has been mixed with olive oil. One analyst found a so-called olive oil consisted of 3 parts of cotton oil and 1 part of mineral oil. The term "olive oil" is being dropped by grocers, and indefinite titles, such as salad, lucca, and household oils, with adjectives generally in the superlative, are being substituted, in order to evade the provisions of the Act.

COMMENTARY.

Foreign Fats in Wool-fat.—It is generally considered that cholesterin fats are unsaponifable, and that is true to the extent that aqueous solutions of alkalies have no effect upon them. But Messrs. Helbing and Passmore find that alcoholic solutions of alkalies do saponify cholesterin fats and they have just completed an investigation which has been made for the purpose of applying their observation to the analysis of wool-fats. Taking anhydrous lanoline as their basis, they find that 100 grammes of it require 8·4 grammes of KHO in boiling alcoholic solution; the same quantity of prepared lard requires 19·8 grammes of KHO; cocoa-nut-fat 26·16 grammes, and olive oil 18·25 grammes of the alkali. Petroleum jellies are, of course, unsaponifiable. It is obvious, therefore, that it is possible to tell from the saponification equivalent of a wool-fat whether it is free from foreign fats or not. They have applied this and many other tests to lanoline and other commercial wool-fats, and the results of their investigation will be embodied in the next number of Mr. Helbing's *Record*.

A Sensitive Public.—The knowledge possessed by London correspondents of provincial papers is something more than marvellous. The correspondent of the Cardiff *Western Mail* writing in that paper on October 27, referring to the Charing Cross suicide which had been reported less than a week previously, declared that that event had had one curious result. "It has seriously affected the sale of chlorodyne. So sensitive is the public feeling on these matters that directly it became known the lady had poisoned herself with chlorodyne the demand for that commodity fell off. There is no doubt of the fact. I have it on the authority of a house in the City through which the sales are conducted that the demand has decreased considerably. It will, no doubt, revive later on when the memory of the pitiful tragedy is gone by. But for the present chlorodyne is a drug in the market in more senses than one." It is possible that the house in the City might have been able to appreciate a sudden public demand in three or four days, but how the public alarm could have manifested itself through retailers to the City house in that space of time, it is not easy to estimate.

Abuse of Scientific Titles.—Dr. W. A. Tilden writes a sensible but rather unnecessarily angry letter to the *Times* in respect of those people who seem to take such an inordinate pride in the display of a quantity of letters after their names. He expressly exempts from his criticism the use of letters indicating recognised university and medical qualifications, and he has no objection to those like M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., F.B.I.B.A., or F.I.C., which are definite guarantees of professional efficiency. F.R.S., too, he points out is a real distinction which is justly prized. "But what," he asks, "is the public to understand regarding such alliterations as F.B.S., F.C.S., F.E.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., F.S.S., F.Z.S., and of F.S.A., M.R.I., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.E., &c.? With the exception of one or two of the societies represented here, admission is to be gained by almost any one who is willing to pay the customary contribution to the funds of the society, and who can get two or more members of the society to testify to his fitness for admission, which generally means respectability and a profession of interest in the subject, the cultivation of which is the object of the society. The mischief arises when membership of such a body is represented by witnesses in courts of law, or by candidates for public appointments as evidence of professional trustworthiness. If the public knew all about the societies no harm would arise; but judges, and barristers, and county

councilliors, and town councillors cannot be expected to have this knowledge." Dr. Tilden says he brings this subject forward now because an attempt is to be made to get a Bill before Parliament for the purpose of securing to the respective societies the copyright of these letters of membership, and to prevent piracy of them. The effect of such a measure, he suggests, will be to exclude from these societies a number of amateurs, and he questions whether that exclusion would operate beneficially upon the work of the societies themselves. He recommends every member of these societies who respects himself to abandon the use of these unmeaning letters altogether. But he perceives very little prospect of such a general reform while an institute, having for its President the Heir Apparent to the Throne, condescends to bait its advertisements for subscribers with the offer of more letters. Among the benefits offered by the Imperial Institute is that every Fellow shall be entitled to attach to his name the distinctive designation of "F.I.Inst." It is to be hoped that Dr. Tilden's letter may make a few people a little ashamed of themselves, but it would do far more harm than good if it should succeed entirely. That spirit of emulation which forces so many people to seek to secure something which shall distinguish them from the crowd, a few letters, a bit of ribbon, or a medal, if not the reversion of a tomb in Westminster Abbey, is the spirit which keeps the world's life fresh and sweet.

MERCURIC CHLORIDE IN SPIRITUOUS SOLUTIONS.*

As dispenser to the Royal Infirmary Mr. Johnson has to prepare large quantities of dilute aqueous solutions of mercuric chloride, and he sought a method of obtaining such solutions with the greatest expedition and accuracy. To weigh out and triturate the mercuric chloride becomes tedious when large quantities of such surgical solutions as 1 in 500, 1 in 1,000, 1 in 2,000, &c., are constantly in demand, and most dispensers keep, it is believed, stronger solutions on hand from which to prepare the more dilute.

The chloride is soluble enough in many media, such as glycerine, ether, absolute alcohol, rectified and methylated spirits, and sufficiently strong solutions are easily prepared from any of the above solvents for the purpose in hand. Such a solution in glycerine, of the strength recommended in Martindale—viz., $HgCl_2$ 2 parts, glycerine by weight 3 parts—is convenient, since 1 fluid drachm mixed with 4 pints of water equals a solution 1 in 1,000; but this solution, though apparently stable, is viscid and difficult to handle with accuracy and speed. A solution in ether, though apparently fairly stable, is liable to evaporate, thereby becoming of uncertain strength. Alcohol, either as absolute alcohol, rectified, or methylated spirit (280 grains in 4 fluid oz., of which 1 fluid drachm mixed with 1 pint of water equals 1 in 1,000) is the most convenient solvent and is used, it is believed, widely in hospitals and surgeries. Unfortunately, however, the spirituous solution is unstable. A reduction of the chloride takes place even while the solution is being effected, and, though never of large amount—often, indeed, very insignificant—is sufficient to lead to inaccuracy. A large number of experiments with solutions of the strength named went to prove that the reduction of the mercuric chloride was influenced by several causes, such as (1) strength of the spirit employed, (2) kind and quality of the spirit, (3) exposure of the solution to light, (4) method of preparation, (5) length of time the solution was kept, &c. The amount of reduction was always indefinite and most uncertain.

The precipitate varied in appearance from flocculent thick masses to a finely crystalline and amorphous powder. In three similar solutions prepared at the same time and in the same manner, and allowed to stand for the same time (ten days), the reduction varied from ·31 gramme to ·13 gramme. The precipitate consisted for the most part of mercurous chloride, though organic compounds of mercurosum also were present. The reduction was generally less in absolute alcohol than in rectified or methylated spirit. In the latter solvent the deposit was often coloured and flocculent, and of considerable depth. Light greatly influenced the solution. Exposed to direct sunlight, the deposit formed comparatively rapidly and in considerable quantity. It was found that the less the light, the less the deposit. Solutions kept altogether in the dark were often almost free from reduction. Agitation and large bulk of the solution appeared to favour the decomposition, and the deposit was usually greater when the solution was prepared by trituration of the salt in the solvent than when the solution was effected by warmth. It was found that the presence of ammonium and other inorganic chlorides was of no use in preventing the reduction, and that the addition of such compounds as chloroform, chloral, &c., to the extent of 1 per cent. only aided it.

After many fruitless experiments, free chlorine was passed through the solution for a short space of time with excellent results, with absolute alcohol, S.V.R., S.V.M., or S.V.R with 1 per cent. $CHCl_3$; though the deposit varied in every case, complete re-solution of the deposit occurred at once when the chlorine was passed through. Each of the solutions had been prepared in a similar manner, and at the same time, and were of the strength already indicated.

The solution through which chlorine has been passed for five or ten minutes, or until very faintly coloured, remains perfectly bright and stable. Under ordinary conditions of light and temperature, the solution keeps clear and unaltered for any length of time; but if exposed to direct sunlight, a very slight reduction occurs after some time. The chlorine is generated in abundance from 2 or 3 drachms of chlorinated lime, to which dilute HCl is added, and a simple piece of apparatus may be readily improvised and kept on hand for the purpose. Spirit so chlorinated keeps indefinitely, and is of the greatest utility. A question, however, arose as to whether the minute amount of free chlorine present would in any way interfere with the germicidal powers of the aqueous solution made therefrom, and though at first sight it appeared to be unlikely that any such result would follow, the opinion of Sir Joseph Lister was asked. His reply is of particular interest, as it bears upon his present use of antiseptics. He wrote thus:—

Glenelg, N.B., Sept. 24, 1892.

My dear Sir,—Your letter has been forwarded to me to this place. I have no hesitation in answering your question to the effect that the presence of the minute quantity of free chlorine cannot possibly interfere with the antiseptic action of the bichloride. If it had any effect at all, it would be to enhance the antiseptic efficacy. It might possibly make the solution act slightly more upon the steel of the instruments. I may remark that, as the result of recent investigations, I have for some months past abandoned the use of the bichloride in favour of our old friend carbolic acid. It has been shown that a 1-to-40 solution of carbolic acid is really superior in actual germicidal power for such organisms as cause inconvenience in surgery, as comoared with any solution of bichloride that could be used for surgical purposes. I may add that very pure carbolic acid, soluble in less than 20 parts of water, may now be obtained at 1s. per lb. wholesale from any thoroughly trustworthy manufacturers, such as Morson & Co., of Southampton Row, London.

Believe me, sincerely yours,

Joseph Lister.

P.S.—For purifying instruments and sponges, and the skin of the part to be operated upon, a 1-to-20 solution of carbolic acid is, of course, used.

Although Sir Joseph Lister has abandoned the use of bichloride of mercury in favour of carbolic acid, the former is still largely used, though we may expect many to follow the example of the great surgeon in giving it up. There appears to be some uncertainty as to the effect of heat upon aqueous solutions of mercuric chloride. In "Martindale" there is a statement, concluding with a note of interrogation, that "heat reduces the salt to calomel" Mr. Rushton Parker, one of the honorary surgeons to the Royal Infirmary, was anxious to be assured on this point, and as the result of many experiments, performed quantitatively, Mr. Johnson could not detect the slightest reduction of the chloride in such solutions as 1 in 500, 1 in 1,000, 1 in 2,000, &c., even after they had been submitted to prolonged boiling.

* Abstract of paper read by Mr. J. R. Johnson, pharmaceutical chemist and teacher of practical pharmacy in the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, at the meeting of the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society, October 27, 1892.

Legal Reports.

Weighing Paper with Sugar.

An important grocery case came before the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, Mr. Justice Mathew and Mr. Justice Gainsford Bruce sitting as a Divisional Court, on October 27.

The Wolverhampton Stipendiary Magistrate had imposed a penalty of 5*s.* on a grocer's assistant, named Harris, who had been prosecuted by an inspector of weights and measures, and who, supported by the local Grocers' Association, now appealed. The prosecution was taken under section 26 of the Weights and Measures Act of 1878. The words of the section are as follows:—

> Where any fraud is wilfully committed in the using of any weight, measure, scale, balance, steelyard, or weighing machine, the person committing such fraud, and every person party to the fraud, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5*l.*, or, in the case of a second offence, 10*l.*, and the weight, measure, scale, balance, or steelyard shall be liable to be forfeited.

Daniel Harris was an assistant to Mr. Snape, a grocer, and the inspector's assistant purchased from him a number of articles, including tea, lump sugar, and raisins. Each of the articles purchased was weighed by the defendant at the time, or had been previously weighed by him, and in each instance the paper in which the articles were wrapped was weighed by the defendant as part of the article purchased. The average weight of the paper was 10 drachms. The scales and weights were in themselves correct; but the placing of the paper in the goods' scale had the effect of rendering them 10 drachms in the pound against the purchaser. It was also admitted that the purchaser took no paper or vessel in which the article purchased could be taken away, and that the purchaser was aware that it was the practice of grocers to weigh the paper with the article purchased, and no protest was on this occasion made against the practice. It was contended, on behalf of the defendant, that as the practice of weighing the paper with the article purchased was for the mutual convenience of the purchaser and the vendor, and the purchaser was aware of the practice and did not protest, no fraud was wilfully committed by the vendor, and no offence committed under the section. The Magistrate was of opinion that the placing of the paper on the scale and weighing it with the article purchased was a fraud upon the purchaser, and that being intentionally committed in accordance with the practice it was wilfully committed within the meaning of the Act. He therefore convicted the defendant, and fined him 5*s.* and costs. The question for the opinion of the Court was whether the said decision was correct in law. The Magistrate said the point was one which gave him considerable difficulty. He willingly stated a case for the opinion of the superior court.

Mr. Justice Mathew said it was perfectly plain that this conviction must be quashed. There was no fraud here. To sell groceries weighed in paper was a practice universally understood all over the kingdom, and was a practice well known to buyers as well as to sellers. The purchaser here saw the goods weighed in the paper, and did not object, being quite content to follow the practice. How was it possible to say there was any fraud in such a case?

Mr. Justice Gainsford Bruce concurred.

Conviction quashed accordingly.

Action Under the Weights and Measures Act.

At Newark, on October 26, Robert Milward, chemist, Collingham, was summoned for having in his possession certain false weights on September 20. Mr. Smith appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty. Inspector Garforth said he visited defendant's shop on September 20, and found his weights had not been adjusted or stamped for two years. He examined eight weights and found them all light, varying from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm each. By Mr. Smith: Defendant had not taken his weights on three occasions and been unable to get them adjusted. When he went to Milward's shop he did not lose his temper because the latter was not quite civil. He did first attest the weights and ordered defendant to get them adjusted, and then made a second test and confiscated the weights. His action was not due to want of civility on the part of plaintiff. The Bench imposed a penalty of 5*s.*, and remarked that they did not altogether approve of the action of the inspector on the occasion of his visit to defendant's shop.

Placing Goods.

In the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, the Zola Company, who are patentees of an invention for ladies, sought to recover 12*l.* for goods supplied to the order of the defendant, Mr. Fearons, in business at Market Street, Durham.

The plaintiffs' traveller said that in July last he called upon the defendant at his place of business with a view to getting an order. The defendant himself was busy at the time, and referred witness to a gentleman at the back of the shop, who he said would attend to him. He (witness) explained what the goods were for, and how much they would be in demand so soon as they became known to the public, and the result was that he received an order for several dozen, amounting to 12*l.* The order was not given by the defendant, but by the gentleman to whom he (witness) had been referred. A few days later the parcel was despatched from London, but after keeping it for some days the defendant returned it to the plaintiff firm, together with a letter to the effect that he never gave the order nor did he authorise anyone to do so on his behalf, and had therefore returned the goods.

Mr. Batty, a member of the plaintiff firm, said there was a large demand for the article, which was sold by all the leading chemists. The rule of the firm was that no traveller was allowed to take conditional orders or to send goods on sale or return.

For the defence, Mr. Fearons said he had been in business for many years, but had never heard of these goods until they were brought before his notice by the plaintiffs' traveller. He totally denied that he referred the traveller to one of his employés, or that any of his servants had authority to give such an order as the one alleged. After he inspected the goods he told the traveller that if he liked to send in some samples they should be submitted to his manager, and if approved of an order for a larger quantity would be given. A few days later he was surprised to receive a package from the plaintiff, together with an invoice for 12*l.* He at once returned the goods.

His Honour (Judge Bailey) said he entirely believed the defendant, and gave judgment in his favour, with costs.

Another Milk-of-Sulphur Case.

At the Brentford Petty Sessions, on October 22, Mr. A. W. Berry, 31 Parade, Hanwell, chemist, was summoned for having sold to Inspector Tyler precipitated sulphur which was adulterated. Inspector Tyler proved taking the sample, and produced the certificate of the analyst, which showed that it contained 38 per cent. of sulphate of lime. The defendant said the purity was guaranteed by the London wholesale house with whom he was in communication. Mr. T. A. Woodbridge, on behalf of the latter, said it was not true. They sold it as a compound, such as the analyst showed it to be. The defendant denied all knowledge of such a compound. He had no warranty. He was ordered to pay the costs.

Alleged Robbery by a Chemist's Assistant.

At Malling (Kent) Police Court, on Monday, before the Hon. E. V. Bligh, D. Macdonald, who is also known under several aliases, was charged on a warrant with stealing 5*l.* in money, and goods valued at 3*l.* 14*s.*, the property of his employer, Mr. Henry C. H. Oliver, chemist and druggist, West Malling, on October 22.

Superintendent Lane informed the Magistrate that he only proposed that day to produce sufficient evidence to justify a remand, to enable him to make inquiries as to the prisoner's antecedents.

The prosecutor deposed that the accused entered his service as an indoor assistant on October 18, and that early on the following Saturday morning he was missed from the house. The cash-box was subsequently found broken open, and the contents, in addition to a quantity of stock, stolen.

In reply to the Bench, prosecutor stated that the prisoner, at the time he engaged him, was staying at a lodging-house at Woolwich. He had since ascertained that the reference which prisoner gave was a fictitious one.

Superintendent Lane deposed to proceeding, in company with prosecutor, to Brighton, where he found the prisoner (who had some of the stolen property in his possession) passing under the name of Lewis. Since his removal to the Malling Police Station, the prisoner (added the Superintendent) had made a very important confession, and a number of chemists, residing in different parts of the country, were being communicated with respecting this.

The prisoner was then remanded for a week.

"Improved Paregoric."

Some time since a poor woman purchased a compound under the above title for the relief of a cold from which her child was suffering. She bought 2 oz., and paid 2*d.* for each ounce. Her child did not progress under the "improved" paregoric; so she went to another shop and got a similar quantity of paregoric. After giving the child half this stuff the child died. There was an inquest, and then came the question as to the compositions of the respective paregorics. The sequel was shown in the North London Police Court on Friday afternoon, when a herbalist, Mr. Arthur Bedell, of 78 Chatsworth Road, Clapton Park, was summoned for selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser, 2 oz. of paregoric elixir which was devoid of opium, and was not therefore of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser, and contrary to the statute in that case made and provided.

Inspector Punter, officer under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, in the employ of the Hackney District Board of Works, prosecuted, and Mr. Pattinson defended.

An assistant to the inspector stated that on September 22 he went to the defendant's shop and asked for 2 oz. of paregoric. He handed a bottle and the stuff was put in, and then the inspector stepped up, took the bottle from his hand, and told the defendant it had been purchased for the purposes of analysis. Then the defendant produced a label and wanted to stick it on the bottle, but the inspector would not part with the bottle—he took the label. The label read as follows:—"Improved paregoric, warranted to contain no opium or other poisonous drug, and may therefore be given with the greatest safety to the youngest child." He paid 8*d.* for it.

Inspector Punter corroborated, and added that the defendant, after the purchase had been made, said, "I beg pardon; here is a label which I ought to have put upon the bottle." He wetted the label, but witness took it and would not part with the bottle. The witness here produced the certificate of the analyst at Somerset House, which stated that the sample contained no opium.

Mr. Pattinson: We admit that.

The Inspector (cross-examined by Mr. Pattinson) said he had an idea of what paregoric was; but he had an expert witness in court who would tell exactly what it was. The local secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society was in court. Had seen the British Pharmacopœia of 1885, and also the Additions of 1889, and did not see "paregoric" mentioned in either. It was a little after 1 P.M. when the purchase was made. The assistant asked for "paregoric elixir." The label was given some time after defendant was told that the stuff was to be analysed. Was aware that the defendant was a herbalist and not a chemist, and also that, as such, he was not entitled to sell poisons.

Mr. Pattinson: And do you know that in this British Pharmacopœia——

Mr. Bros (magistrate): You had better call the witness from the Pharmaceutical Society to talk about that.

Inspector Punter, in further reply to Mr. Pattinson, said he told the defendant the purchase was made for the purposes of public analysis, and at the same time handed him his card.

Mr. Robert Owen Fitch, chemist and druggist, divisional secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society (South Hackney Branch), produced a copy of the British Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Bros: Is there anything in that book about paregoric elixir?

The Witness: No; not in this last edition.

Mr. Bros: What is paregoric?

The Witness: Compound tincture of camphor.

Mr. Bros: And you say paregoric, as paregoric, is not there at all?

The Witness: No.

Mr. Bros: What is the compound known as "paregoric"?

The Witness: It is a composition of opium, benzoic acid, camphor, aniseed, and proof spirit of wine.

Mr. Bros: Is there any other name by which this paregoric elixir is known?

The Witness: Yes.

Mr. Pattinson: If he did not know of what tincture of camphor is composed, he would be at liberty to sell any substance which he might call "paregoric" if it was not in the British Pharmacopœia and contained no poison?

Mr. Fitch: He is not supposed to know our trade at all.

Mr. Bros: There is no substance called "paregoric"?

Mr. Fitch: No.

Mr. Bros: What is the essence of paregoric?

Mr. Fitch: Opium. And the danger is this—that if the people buy this stuff for their children, and give them large doses in the hope of doing them good, and then afterwards give them equally large doses of the real paregoric got from properly-qualified men, the result is fatal.

Mr. Bros: This is evidently a safe stuff, so far as it goes. (Laughter)

Mr. Pattinson, in addressing the magistrate on behalf of the defendant, said he was summoned for selling paregoric which did not contain opium. There was evidently no standard for paregoric, because it did not appear in the British Pharmacopœia. Mr. Fitch had said he could not show the word "paregoric" in the British Pharmacopœia at all. Some person goes into a shop and buys an article and pays for it, and another person steps up and says it is taken for the purposes of public analysis——

Mr. Bros: There is nothing in that. The only thing is, did the person get something he did not ask for? These officers have to employ subterfuges in order to carry on their business.

Mr. Pattinson went on to say that the circumstances of the case were very simple. The purchase was made on the afternoon of Thursday, September 22, which was the day for early closing. Mr. Bedell was engaged in correspondence on the one hand, and was told that his dinner was ready on the other. Whether it was the seductive character of the dinner or the fact that he wanted to get through his correspondence that made him serve the customer so hurriedly he could not say, but certain it was he inadvertently omitted to put on the label which had just been read. The inspector asked for a substance called "paregoric," and was served, and would not allow the defendant to put on the label, "Improved paregoric." The stuff was taken away and analysed, and no opium found; but his Worship knew that a herbalist dare not sell a substance with poison in it. If he had sold such stuff he would have been very soon before his Worship for selling a poison without the usual chemist's licence. There was no intention to defraud, because the defendant was selling what he contended was an improved paregoric.

Mr. Bedell was sworn, and said the reason he forgot the label at first was that he was busy at the time. His wife was away, his correspondence in arrear, his dinner ready. He had a copy of the British Pharmacopœia, and relied upon that for safety in preparing his improved paregoric.

Mr. Bros said there was no doubt that if the defendant had sold the stuff with the label upon the bottle the purchaser would have got what defendant called "paregoric," and been able to decide whether he would have it or no. There appeared to be a doubt as to whether opium was an improvement at all. (Laughter.) However, this summons would be dismissed.

Mr. Pattinson: Will you allow costs?

Mr. Bros: No. I would if he had put the label on promptly.

An Appeal.—We learn that it is the intention of the Hackney District Board of Works to appeal in the case, and that Mr. Bros, the magistrate, is not disinclined to grant it, since it has been brought to his notice that "paregoric" is actually in the British Pharmacopœia, though not in the edition brought into court.

The Apothecaries' Act—An Appeal Case.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, on Wednesday, before Mr. Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Hawkins, Mr. Houghton appeared in support of an appeal by the plaintiff in the action of the Society of Apothecaries *v.* Jones, against a judgment of the County Court Judge of Derby. Council said that three actions were brought against the defendant for acting and practising as an apothecary without being duly qualified under sections of the Act of 1815. The County Court Judge gave judgment for plaintiff in one case, but dismissed the other two. The penalty in each case was 20*l.*, and the plaintiffs held that judgment should have been given for them in all three cases, it being conceded that the defendant had acted as an unqualified person within the meaning of the Act. The point for their Lordships' decision was whether the Judge was right in holding that where several patients had been attended to on the same day by an uncertified person it could only be regarded as a comprehensive offence, or whether, as the appellants contended, it constituted a distinct offence in each case. The special object of the Act of 1815 was to prevent the public from being prescribed for or doctored by an unqualified person. The County Court Judge, in giving his decision, said he thought the matter was one which might well come under the consideration of a superior court, thus showing that he did not hold a very strong opinion on the point. The actions against the defendant were instigated at the instance of the Medical Defence Union, who made it their special business to enforce the provisions of the Apothecaries' Act. The Medical Defence Union had no power in itself, but what they did was to call the attention of the Society of Apothecaries to such cases as they thought should be the subject of prosecutions. It must be assumed in favour of this body that they only took into Court cases such as the present, where there was a glaring breach of the provisions of the Act.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: I don't see that that will at all affect the question we have to determine. The point is whether the defendant has committed three separate offences or only one by attending three persons on the same day though on different occasions.

Mr. Houghton said a great many authorities were referred to by the learned judge in giving his judgment, but there was really no authority for treating this as a single offence.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: Suppose an unqualified person, say an assistant to an apothecary, is employed in compounding medicines and making up draughts. If he makes up and disposes of 500 pills to as many customers, is he liable to a penalty of 5*l* in respect of each pill? (Laughter.) That would mean 2,500*l*. Such a construction of the Act would be reducing it to an absurdity. Would it not be more reasonable to treat the offence as one? You can take another instance. Suppose there was an Act against swearing and the amount of the penalty was made dependent upon the social rank of the offender. Thus, a common man is to pay 1*s.*, another man of higher position 2*s.*, and another 5*s.*, and so on. If a man was to commence swearing early in the morning and did not leave off until night would he be liable to a penalty for every oath he uttered? (Laughter.)

Mr. Houghton: I don't think any man would consider 1*s.* unreasonable for swearing all day. (Laughter.)

Mr. Baron Pollock: The words in the Act are "for every such offence." What is the offence?

Mr. Houghton: My proposition is that each distinct act constitutes an offence in respect of which a penalty can be recovered. If that is not so but little effect can be given to the words of the section, "act or practise."

Mr. Justice Hawkins: There is a good deal of difficulty about this. If a man gives advice to one hundred persons in the course of two hours or so, is he to be made liable for penalties in each case?

Mr. Houghton: I should say that, as a matter of fact, he would make himself liable. If not, the second person who came for advice would have no chance of remedy. There might be no connection between the treatment of the patients, and there would be a separate diagnosis in each case. So far as the three cases in question are concerned, the diagnosis appears to have been simple. The defendant in each case came to the conclusion that his patients were suffering from affections of the liver, and he gave them the same sort of medicine. He gave them some pills, and told them they could have some more if they wanted them. Supposing only one case had been brought out of the three, the learned Judge must have arrived at the decision that an offence had been committed.

Mr. Baron Pollock: The learned judge seemed to have assumed that the acts done in one day constituted a single offence.

Mr. Houghton: I submit that the day has nothing to do with the matter. If this view of the learned judge were to be taken as correct, very little protection would be afforded by the Act. The defendant carried on a large business and had agencies in various towns. He had issued cards stating that he cured cancers without operation, and that he had made 75 cures of cancer in Nottingham alone. One card read, "All germs of consumption cured even when they are given up." (Laughter.) I do not know whether "they" refers to the germs or to the patients. (Renewed laughter.) As a matter of fact, County Court judges all over the country had imposed more penalties than one in actions brought by the Society of Apothecaries, but I do not think that this fact was made known to the learned judge.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: Does it not come to this, that every case depends upon the peculiar circumstances surrounding it, although there may be some general rule to go by? There is such a thing as continuity. The acts complained of may in some instances be continuous. It strikes me that the judge looked upon this as a continuous act, and treated it as one offence accordingly.

After further argument on points of law their Lordships reserved judgment, Mr. Baron Pollock remarking that the question was one of importance.

Risks of Artistic Advertising.

An action has been tried before Mr. Justice Chitty, in which a German firm, named Schaner, sought for an injunction and damages against Messrs. J. C. & J. Field (Limited) for an alleged infringement of copyright. The defendants in 1887 registered as a trade-mark in England a picture of a half-length figure of a girl with a lighted candle in her left hand, and shielding her face with her right hand. This was adopted from a German oil-painting or photograph thereof, called "Lisette." The plaintiffs are proprietors of the painting, and in January, 1892, they registered themselves as owners of the copyright in this country. In consequence of certain Orders in Council, made under the International Copyrights Act, they could not go back on what had taken place previous to their registration, and the action virtually resolved itself into a claim that Messrs Field should not issue certain show-cards bearing this design. In support of their allegation that the show-cards infringed their artistic copyright they produced one of these so mounted in an oval frame as to hide all words relating to the defendant's business, and they said this would pass as a reproduction of their copyrighted picture.

Mr. Justice Chitty refused to grant the injunction. The defendants had not attempted to use their trade-mark in any other than a legitimate trade way, and it would be absurd to say that the owners of a trade-mark might use it, but not advertise it.

Prosecution under the Pharmacy Act—Plea of Infancy.

At St. Helens County Court, on Wednesday, his Honour Judge Shand heard an action brought by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain against Agnes Jones, a girl aged 14 years, employed as an apprentice to the drug trade by Messrs. T. & W. Harrison, of Bonndary Road, St. Helens, and Eccleston Street, Prescot, to recover 5*l*, a penalty incurred by the defendant in selling a certain oxalic acid contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

The facts were admitted, but the case was defended on the plea of infancy.

Judgment was given for the plaintiffs, with counsel and witnesses' costs. Notice of appeal was given on the question of infancy.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re ARTHUR DARNBROUGH, Middlesborough, Chemists' Assistant.

AT Middlesborough County Court, on October 24, before his Honour Judge Turner, this debtor appeared in answer to a summons issued against him for amounts alleged to be owing to several creditors. In reply to the representative of a tailor to whom defendant owed 2*l.* 10*s*, defendant said he was at present an assistant to Messrs. Slinger & Sons, wholesale chemists, York, and was in receipt of 30*s.* a week. His intemperate habits might have had something to do with his present position, but he had been out of employment seven months. Some other debts were proved, and his Honour said it appeared that defendant owed 29*l.* in all, of which about 18*l.* was owing to creditors at York. Darnbrough had given undue preference to certain creditors, and he therefore refused to make any order.

Re NAYLOR, PIKE & GRIMES, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., Birmingham, Bombay, and Calcutta, East India Merchants.

MR. REGISTRAR BROUGHAM presided at a sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court on Friday, October 28, for the public examination of these debtors, whose affairs are now being wound up in bankruptcy.

Mr. Naylor, the senior partner, was the only one in attendance. He stated in the course of the examination that he only returned from India in 1891, and consequently he knew very little about the firm's affairs An action had been brought against them by Mr. Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, to recover 2 600*l.* for goods supplied. They had counterclaimed 5,000*l.* for work and labour done, and further contended that the goods were supplied to them on the "sale or return" principle. An affidavit to that effect had been made by witness, and leave was thereupon given to defend the action.

Mr. Reginald Brown (for the trustee): Is it not a fact that at the time you swore to that affidavit the goods had been pledged to a bank?

Witness admitted that to be the case, but explained that he was not aware of it at the time he made the affidavit, the goods having been pledged by his partner, Mr. Grimes. He still believed that the old goods were supplied upon sale or return.

In reply to further questions, witness said the Birmingham business was now closed. The joint liabilities of the firm amounted to between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.*, but he was unable to state anything with regard to the assets, as they were all in India. The books of the firm had been handed over to the trustee.

Mr. Brown complained that no accounts had yet been filed, and up to the present the trustee had been unable to obtain any information upon the firm's affairs. Mr. Grimes had the management of the Indian branches. In addition to their trading as general merchants and shippers to India, they had an interest in several Indian newspapers and journals.

The examination was adjourned to enable the accounts to be filed.

Re GEORGE ANTHONY PARKIN, 3 Blossom Street, York, Chemist and Druggist.

THE statutory meeting of the creditors under this failure took place on Tuesday at the offices of the Official Receiver, York.

The debtor's unsecured liabilities amount to 2,117*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, and preferential creditors, 39*l.* 17*s.* The assets consist of cash 3*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*; stock, 670*l.*; trade fixtures, 115*l.*; furniture, 30*l.*; life policy, 7*l.* 10*s.*; bank debts, 113*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* These are the amounts they are estimated to produce. Total, 955*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

The debtor alleged his failure to have been caused through expending money in improving his business, advertising patents, fixtures, and cost of removing from one shop to another. It appeared that 100*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* was owing to Mrs. Parkin (debtor's wife), but debtor was informed that his wife would not be able to rank as a creditor until the other creditors had been paid in full. The debtor had no offer of composition to submit to the meeting, and had been adjudged bankrupt. It was decided to leave the estate in the hands of the Official Receiver for summary realisation, but three creditors were appointed to act in conjunction with the Official Receiver as a committee of inspection.

MARRIAGES.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

COLLIER—MORRIS.—On October 25, at the parish church, Erdington, near Birmingham, by the Rev. H. C. Collier, Vicar of Twyford, Bucks, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. F. S. Swindell, M.A., vicar, Frederick Harrison, eldest son of Frederick B. Collier, chemist, Erdington, to Edith Rosetta, elder daughter of E. Morris, late of Moreton, Herefordshire, and niece of Mrs. Cox, of Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.

SANDY—HALE.—On October 25, at St. John's Hackney, Frederick William Sandy, chemist, 302 Mare Street, Hackney, to Angelica Hale, widow of Matthew Hale, of Sylvester Road, Hackney.

WATKINSON—CROSSLEY.—On November 2, at Market Street Congregational Church, Farnworth, by the Rev. W. Hewgill, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. C. Nesbit, B.A., of Leicester, Harold Arthur Watkinson, third son of J. W. Watkinson, wholesale druggist, of Farnworth and Poulton-le-Fylde, to Clara Beatrice, eldest surviving daughter of David Crossley, of Farnworth.

DEATHS.

BINGLEY.—Mr. Bingley, chemist and druggist, Guildford, was found dead in bed on Tuesday, November 1. The deceased is believed to have poisoned himself, and left a letter asking that his body should be buried in a pauper's grave, and he enclosed a lock of hair and a ring to be buried with him. His letter concluded, "'Tis better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved at all."

DAVENPORT.—On October 23, at Brighton, after a long illness, Eliza Clarendon, wife of J. T. Davenport, of Brighton

EFFLAND.—On October 25, Mr. Augustus Frederick Effland, aged 72 years, a chemist, lately residing at 197 Waterloo Road, died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital from injuries received through being run over by a hansom cab in Queen Victoria Street a few evenings previously. At the inquest, held on October 26, Mr. Arthur M. Wier, house-surgeon, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, stated that deceased was unconscious when admitted, and remained in that condition till death. He had sustained fracture of three ribs on the right side, and bruises on his forehead and right thigh. In his opinion death was due to laceration of the brain. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the driver from all blame.

HINDES.—On October 25, at Edinburgh, James Hindes, chemist, Dalkeith.

SLEGGS.—On October 23, Mr. George R. Sleggs, chemist and druggist, of Brighton Road, Seacombe, Cheshire. Aged 55 years. Mr. Sleggs was postmaster of the Seacombe postal district, and until about four years ago was in business in Robson Street, Everton. He took an active interest in Church affairs.

CAPE EXAMINATIONS.—At the meeting of the Cape Colony Pharmacy Board on October 7 four candidates were examined, two of whom, Messrs. Hampson, of East London, and Taylor, of King William's Town, passed.

PAIN-KILLER ON FIRE.—There was a fire at Perry Davis & Sons' manufactory, Pond Street, Providence, R.I., last month, which destroyed about 500 gallons of pain-killer, the upper storage and roof, and, together with water-damage, the loss was about $10,000. A man and eight girls narrowly escaped.

Personalities.

Mr. A. E. Ekins has been appointed County Analyst for Hereford,

The eldest son of the late Mr. John L. Kirkland will take his father's place in the firm of McKesson & Robbins.

Mr. Samuel Jones, chemist, Holywell, has been returned a second time as member to the Local School Board, without opposition.

Mr. A. Forrest, of Heaton Moor, Stockport, manufacturing chemist, has been made a Justice of the Peace for the Manchester Division of Lancaster.

Major le Caron has another book on the stocks, which will deal with the personal side of his adventures. Perhaps he will give us a little more pharmacy it.

Mr. Albert Domeier, of 13 St. Mary-at Hill, E.C., is a member of the International Committee for the foundation of a Hofmann Institute in Berlin, to commemorate the work of the famous chemist, and will receive subscriptions for that object. On November 12 the German Chemical Society will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, and the committee hope to be able on that day to submit definite plans for the application of the memorial fund. Particulars of the proposed "Hofmann-Haus" have already been given in this journal.

A memorial-tablet, erected by friends of the late Mr Francis R. Passmore, was unveiled last Friday evening, in the presence of about two hundred persons assembled in the schoolroom at Lansdowne Place, Old Kent Road. This in-



stitution, the oldest Ragged School in South London, was superintended for twelve years by Mr. Passmore. The memorial, of which we give a reproduction, is of white marble, with coloured marble pillars, and contains an excellent photograph on porcelain in the centre.

Mr. James H. Hartridge, of the firm of Blondeau et Cie., who with his wife is spending a vacation in the United States, had a thrilling experience while going down the St. Lawrence River on the steamer *Corinthian* on September 20. While on the rapids below Coteau Landing the boat was discovered to be on fire. It was impossible just at that point to run the steamer ashore, but the pilot managed to take the boat within 30 feet of the shore. The flames meanwhile had spread rapidly, and the heat and smoke were unbearable. On nearing the shore Mr. Hartridge jumped into the water, and, securing a couple of small boats near by, came alongside and assisted in taking off the remainder of the passengers. Mr. Hartridge promptly headed a subscription list with a liberal donation as a testimonial to the sturdy pilot. The *American Druggist*, from which we have gathered these particulars, has interviewed Mr. Hartridge regarding the means which Messrs. Blondeau et Cie. have adopted in England to prevent excessive cutting of "Vinolia" preparations. Mr. Hartridge said that his firm had succeeded in preventing the extreme cutting of prices. As to the plan, he said: "When we get a report that the prices of our goods are being cut by, say, Mr. Jones, of Edinburgh, we communicate with him immediately by letter, asking him to raise the prices; if this does not succeed we wire one of our Scotch representatives to interview Mr. Jones at once. Calling on Mr. Jones he remonstrates with him in a friendly manner, assures him of our support should he re-establish prices on a legitimate basis, and makes it plain that unless the cutting is discontinued he can get no more goods. . . . One fact I think our experience has proved, and that is that proprietors can control the retail prices if they will, but it requires energetic action and liberal expenditure to do so."

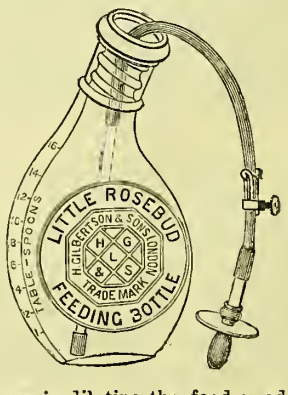
Trade Notes.

The Sanitas Company have added to their long list of specialities a "Sanitas cream," put up in collapsible tubes, and intended as an antiseptic and soothing application for wounds, abrasions, and all skin-affections. It is a soluble application redolent of the healthy atmosphere which surrounds all the Sanitas preparations.

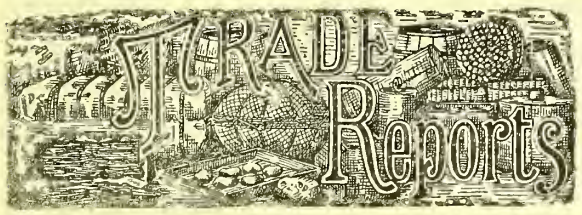
Messrs Seabury & Johnson announce this week that their London office and warehouse have been transferred from Jewin Street to 32 and 33 Snow Hill, where Messrs. Fassett & Johnson will henceforth act as their sole representatives for Great Britain and the colonies. Mr. A. H. Mason, who has been conducting the business of the firm in London for several years past, is removing to New York, where he will take up the secretaryship of the firm.

Messrs. Condy & Mitchell (Limited), of 67 and 68 Turnmill Street, referring to the report of a conviction which we published on October 22, the prisoner having been found to be associated in a system of stealing some druggists proprietary articles—Condy's Fluid among others—ask us to request chemists to let them know if their article should be offered to them at prices below their own, as they say the accomplices of the convict are still at large.

Little Rosebud Feeding bottle.—Messrs. H. Gilbertson & Sons fit up under this name a series of feeders, one of which we figure here. Each bottle is fitted with a regulator, an attachment which is practically indispensable in the proper feeding of infants, while the graduation marks are a



great aid to nurses in diluting the food or adding to it lime-water or other correctives. The feeders are substantially fitted with black-rubber tube and teat, glass tube-union and valve glass-tube. The boxes are beautifully labelled, and we understand that when certain quantities are ordered the retailer's own name is printed on the labels.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., *November* 3.

The Iodine Convention.

We hear from an official and neutral source in Iquique (Chili) that, although the Iodine Convention is still in force at this moment, the agreement will not remain tenable for long (the report was penned about two months ago), because under the operation of the Convention the stock of iodine is accumulating to such an extent that there will soon be enough for three years' consumption. It is, therefore, sought to arrive at an understanding upon a new basis, upon which it is proposed either to stop the production altogether for a period, or at any rate to limit it to such an extent that the accumulated stocks will have a chance of absorption by the ordinary consumption. The exports of iodine from Iquique in 1891 were 9,144 quintals, of which 1,823 went to Liverpool, 5,147 to Hamburg, 1,764 to New York, and 399 to other ports. The producers who do not belong to the Union exported 74 quintals. The nitrate combination, which was formed in 1891, will, so far as the present arrangements go, remain in force until the end of 1892. There is hardly any doubt that it will be renewed.

ACETANILID.—The price has been raised 2*d.* per lb. to-day. It was formerly from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.*, now it is 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

ACID (CARBOLIC) is altogether flat and neglected. Liquid 95 to 97 per cent. is now purchasable at as low a price as 1*s.* per gallon, while *crystals* may be had at 4*d.* to 4¼*d.* per lb. for 34° to 35°, and 5*d.* to 5¼*d.* per lb. for 39° to 40°.

ACID (CITRIC).—The market is very quiet. The English makers ask 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for B.P., while second-hand holders quote usual commercial quality at 1*s.* 5½*d.* to 1*s.* 5¾*d.* per lb. The following figures refer to the exports of citric acid from this country:—

	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
October	822	589	713	297
January 1–October 31 ..	5,081	5,516	4,292	6,305

The imports of concentrated lemon-juice have been:—

	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Pipes	Pipes	Pipes	Pipes
October	25	159	60	70
January 1–October 31 ..	3,579	3,401	1,581	2,046

ACID (TARTARIC).—Unaltered. English (B.P.), 1*s.* per lb. from the manufacturers; foreign, 11¼*d.* to 11½*d.* per lb., according to position. The English makers quote 12¼*d.* per lb. for forward delivery, and report a fair business in that position.

ALCOHOL.—German potato-spirit is again cheaper. Best quality is to-day quoted at 8 1/10*d.* per proof gallon, c.i.f. terms, for 2,000 gallon contracts, casks excluded.

ANISE.—New *Russian* anise is now held for 25*s.* per cwt. Old-crop seed may still be had from 21*s.* to 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., but there is only very little to be had.

ANISE (STAR).—There is none offering on the spot. For shipment 89*s.* per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted, but we have not heard of any business over 81*s.* c.i.f. London, and 83*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. Marseilles. Second-hand holders ask 84*s.* c.i.f.

ANTIMONY.—Small sales are reported at the rate of 25*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for *crude Japanese* on the spot. *Regulus antimony* is also firmer at 45*s.* to 45*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—The imports from South America into New York are much below the average this season.

CAFFEINE.—The Germans have raised their price, which is now from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per lb. net. English is being offered at the same price.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The market is firm on the spot, but very little business is reported. *Japan* camphor is very scarce, both on the spot and for arrival. The price asked here is 160*s.*, and for arrival 150*s.*, c.i.f. terms. The *Cardiganshire* has arrived with 152 tubs and 424 cases.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The German agents have raised their price by ½*d.* per lb. this week, 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. net being now the quotation. Some second-hand stuff is still offering at 1*s.* 7½*d.* per lb. however.

CANARY-SEED.—The market remains fairly steady, but there is less demand at this moment for *Turkish* seed, which may be had at from 75*s.* to 80*s.* per cwt. *Morocco* seed may be bought at almost the same figure, and is generally given the preference. *Spanish* seed runs in price from 85*s.* to 88*s.* per 464 lbs. About 500 bags Morocco and Turkey seed sold a few days ago, at 77*s.* for the former and 80*s.* for the latter description.

CHAMOMILES.—*Belgian* flowers are very firmly held, and are slightly dearer again; 76*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is asked for fine white flowers, and 73*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for second quality.

CHLOROFORM.—After a prolonged period of underselling, the Scotch and English makers have at length established a uniformity of price. They have bound themselves, we understand, not to sell under the price of from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for methylated chloroform, according to quantity, and at from 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 5*d.* per lb. for the pure.

CINCHONA.—The cinchona auctions on Tuesday were of moderate extent. The catalogues comprised:—

	Packages		Packages	
Ceylon cinchona	1,128	of which	1,033	were sold
East Indian cinchona	480	„	434	„
Javanese cinchona	8	„	—	„
West African cinchona ..	118	„	91	„
South American cinchona ..	425	„	354	„
	2,159		1,917	

The assortment was a fairly good one, and the tone throughout was very firm, improving in holders' favour as the auctions proceeded. Some lots gave rise to very brisk competition, and very little was left unsold. The unit averages from 1¼*d.* for ordinary to 1⅜*d.* per lb. for fine barks. The following were the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam works	108,374
„ Brunswick quinine works	100,922
Messrs. Howards & Sons	44,485
Agents for the American and Italian works.. ..	34,480
„ Frankfort-o/Main and Stuttgart works..	31,085
„ Auerbach works	30,820
„ Paris factory	13,540
Sundry druggists, &c.	34,517
Total quantity of bark sold	398,223
Bought in or withdrawn	52,310
Total quantity offered	450,533

It should be well understood that the quantity of bark bought gives little or no clue to the quinine represented by the purchases, as firms who buy little will sometimes bid for rich barks only, and *vice versa*. The following are the prices paid for sound bark:—

CEYLON CINCHONA.—*Original.*—Red varieties: Ordinary woody to fine bright quilly stem and branch chips, 1¾*d.* to 3*d.*; good bright shavings, 3*d.* to 3½*d.*; fair to good root,

2½*d.* to 3¼*d.*; ordinary dust, 1*d.* to 1¼*d.* per lb. Yellow varieties: Ordinary to good bright quilly chips, 3*d* to 5½*d.*; a few fine lots, 6*d* to 6½*d.*; fair root, 4¼*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb. Grey varieties: Dull small twigs, 1¾*d.*; ordinary woody to fair bright stem and branch chips, 2¼*d.* to 4½*d.*; one good lot, 5¾*d.* per lb. Hybrid chips, 2½*d.* to 4¼*d.*; shavings, 3¾*d.*; root, 3*d.* per lb. *Renewed.*—Red varieties: Good bright spoke-shavings, 4*d.* to 5*d.*; ordinary to good stem and branch chips, 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. Grey varieties: Ordinary to good bright quilly renewed chips, 3¾*d.* to 6½*d.*; stem chips, 5*d*,; root, 6*d.* per lb. Hybrid chips, 4*d.*; shavings, 4¾*d.* per lb.

East Indian Cinchona.—*Original*—Red varieties: Good stem and branch chips, 2½*d.* to 3¼*d.*; fair stem quill, 3¾*d.*; rather dusty root, 2½*d.* per lb. Dull yellow spoke-shavings, 2¼*d* per lb.; ordinary woody to good quilly grey chips, 2*d.* to 5*d.*; thin dull twigs, 1¾*d.* to 2*d.*; fair chips and shavings mixed, 2¼*d.* to 4*d.*; fair root, 3¾*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. *Renewed.*—Yellow spokeshavings, 2½*d.*; grey ordinary chips, 3¾*d.*; good to fine bright quilly chips, 4¼*d.* to 7½*d.*; a few lots, 8½*d.* to 8¾*d.* per lb.

South American Cinchona.—The only kind of South American bark offered at the anctions was the cultivated Bolivian *Calisaya*, most of which was country-damaged. Good strong qnills sold at 8½*d.* to 8¾*d.*; fair at 6½*d.* to 7½*d.*; broken quills and chips at 4½*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.

African Cinchona.—New arrivals of San Thomé bark, *viâ* Lisbon, sold at 3½*d.* per lb. for fair bnt somewhat irregular *Succirubra* quill. All of this bark was country-damaged, as usual.

The exports of cinchona bark from Java during the month of October are cabled as having been 750,000 lbs., against 1,050,000 lbs. in October, 1891. Good Guayaquil bark, for which there is some inqniry, appears to be rather scarce.

Cochineal.—The recent advance is said to have been principally caused by speculative buying, and prices are about 1*d.* per lb. higher altogether. Fair Teneriffe qualities are worth 1*s.* per lb. for black and white; fine np to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Cocoa-butter.—The monthly anctions of Cadbury's cocoa-butter were held on November 1, when the large supply of 450 2-cwt. cases sold at irregnlar prices, declining from 13⅞*d.* to 12⅛*d.* per lb.

Cubebs.—The stock in Amsterdam on October 1 was 497 bales, but during the month of October it was almost donbled, and buyers are standing off, in fear of fnrther arrivals.

Cumin-seed is firm, both for *Maltese* and *Morocco*. The stocks of the former kind are very small now.

Cutch is firmly held. "MM" brand, in tablets, is qnoted at 32*s.*, "Star B" at 31*s*, and "Eagle" at 30*s.* per cwt.

Fenugreek-seed is scarce, and higher prices are asked for all kinds.

Galangal-root is in demand, bnt difficnlt to get. There does not appear to be any on the spot, nor, according to the latest mail advices (September 29), is there any stock at the Chinese ports, where the nominal quotation is $2 50 to $2.60 per picul. A few days ago 25*s.* per cwt. was paid here. Some weeks back the quotation was 18*s.* c.i.f. for October-November shipment.

Galls (China).—A very firm market, with sales of good qnality on the spot at 55*s.* to 56*s.* per cwt. The qnotation for arrival is 54*s.*, c.i.f. terms. *Turkey* galls are neglected, with small sales of blue Smyrna at 55*s.*; and green Bassorah at 50*s.* per cwt.

Glycerine is again a little dearer. Some of the German makers have put their price np to 46*s.* per cwt. for double-distilled s g. 1,260.

Gum Arabic.—At to-day's auctions a rather considerable qnantity of East Indian gums was offered, of which only a small part sold at lower rates all ronnd, except for Ghatti, which is, if anything slightly dearer. Brown Amrad, Cawnpore and Knrachee gums were about 1*s.* to 2*s.* lower, and for Aden lower rates mnst also be taken to effect sales. The following prices were paid:—*Cape* ordinary glassy to soft brown, 17*s.* to 36*s.* per cwt. *Australian* ordinary dark and blocky to fair bold red, 20*s.* to 35*s.* per cwt. *Persian* good pale small "insoluble," 32*s.* per cwt. *Aden* fine sorts, 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Amrad*: fair ambery to good bright Cawnpore 30*s.* to 43*s.*; good to fine pale Kurachee, 44*s.* to 65*s.* per cwt.; *Ghatti* ordinary to good fair, 20*s.* to 31*s.* per cwt. A parcel of Soudan gums, from Suez, was to have been offered at to-day's drug sales, but when the first lot was reached the auctioneer announced that he had received a telegram from Egypt instructing him to withdraw the whole parcel, and not to offer anything further at present. Privately 70*s* per cwt. bas been paid for good sorts. There have been some arrivals of Talca and Gehzirah gum, but there is no demand. Of so-called "insoluble" gnm, from Bushire (Persia) a large arrival has recently taken place. *Senegal* gum is offering cheaply at 48*s.* per cwt. for Bas du flevre.

Gum Asafœtida has been in some request. The stocks are diminishing, and for good kinds high rates must be paid.

Gum Benzoin.—*Sumatra* has been in request at full prices.

Gum Kino is very firm. On the spot 110*s.* per cwt. has been paid for good East Indian.

Gum Tragacanth has been in strong demand both last week and this, and a considerable qnantity has changed hands at rising prices: Good to fine Bagdad seconds (druggists' kinds), at 11*l.* to 11*l.* 10*s.*; thirds and fourths, at from 10*l.* down to 7*l.* per cwt.

Honey.—It is stated from America that the supply of fine white *Californian* honey is exhausted both in San Francisco and in New York, and other kinds are rising sharply. Pale amber is quoted at 47*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. from New York, or at 42*s.* 6*d.*, c i f. by sailer, from San Francisco.

Indiarubber is easier. Sales of fine Pará have been made at 2*s* 9¼*d.* per lb. on the spot, and at one period there were fnrther sellers for delivery at 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

Pecacuanha.—Since last week's auctions a few bales *Rio* root appear to have been sold privately at 8*s.* per lb. f quality.

Jalap is being offered at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb., c.i.f. terms, from New York. The arrivals there are said to show mostly small root of rather inferior quality. In London the market has risen to 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. on the spot, which is now asked; the last sales of good quality were at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Lime-juice.—Fair quality *Jamaica* juice has now advanced to 1*s.* 1*d.* per gallon, and some business is reported at that fignre.

Lithia Salts.—There has been quite a rnn on *Carbonate of lithia* this week, owing, is is said, to the circumstance that some speculators sold a considerable quantity forward at low prices when, a few months ago, the makers raised their quotations. The time for delivery is now due, and it appears that there is not enough to be had in the second-hand. From 5*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb. has been paid for considerable quantities, bnt the manufactnrers will not now quote any price at all.

Naphtha (Wood) has advanced in price, and is now firmly held at 4*s* 4½*d.* per gallon for miscible, 60 per cent. o.p., and at 3*s.* 10½*d.* per gallon for solvent.

Oil (Castor).—There is a much better feeling in the market. French oil (first pressing) for delivery from now to April next is held for 25*l.* per ton, f.o.b. Marseilles. A considerable business in *East Indian* oil was transacted in Liverpool last month, but in *French* oils the trade has been somewhat stagnant; 2⅝*d.* per lb. has been paid for fair quality of this description on the spot. In London the stock of seconds (which are selling at 2⅞*d.* per lb.) has been much reduced.

Oil (Cod-liver) is rather dearer again, from 72*s.* 6*d.* to 75*s.* per barrel being asked for non-congealing Norwegian, with small stocks everywhere.

Oils (Essential). — *Menthol* has further advanced; 10*s.* 9*d.* per lb. has been paid for good native brands, and 11*s.* per lb. is now asked on the spot. For October/November shipment 10*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f. terms, is quoted. Japanese *Oil of Peppermint* on the spot has sold at 6*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* 10½*d.* per lb. American oil of *Peppermint* is steady, with fair sales on the spot of H G H oil at 12*s.* 3*d.* D. & O. in tins at

10*s.* 6*d.* per lb. *Star-anise* oil is very firm at the increased prices reported last week. On the spot 6*s.* 3*d.* per lb. is the highest price paid, and for arrival sales are mentioned at 1*s.* 6½*d.* to 5*s.* 7*d.*, c.i.f. A fair quantity of *Lemongrass* oil (300 cases) is reported to have changed hands a few days ago at 1¼*d.* per oz., c.i.f. London, for November-January steamer shipment. On the spot 1½*d.* per oz. is the nearest price. New season's oil of *Pennyroyal* is offering from the States at 7*s.* per lb., c.i.f. terms, with, it is said, a declining market. *Sassafras* oil is steady, at 1*s.* 7½*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. *Eucalyptus* oil continues to be in good demand, although there is no lack of supply. For good brands 3*s.* per lb. has been paid. To-day the price for Cocking's *menthol* is 12*s.* per lb.

OILS (OLIVE).—In common oils a considerable business has been done at rising prices; for *Spanish* and *Messina* oils 38*s.* per cwt. has been paid, and for *Syrian* oil 36*s.* per cwt. Eating-oils have also been in better demand, the crops being very deficient this season. "Cream" oils are quoted at 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*, "sublime" at 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per gallon.

OPIUM.—The London market is quiet but steady. For new *Persian* opium 11*s.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* per lb. is asked, and for old crop 1*s.* less. For delivery, holders are inclined to ask a little more money. Old *Salonica* is held at 7*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.* per lb., at which quotations small sales are reported. Fine new Turkey opium is selling at 7*s.* 3*d.*, current to good seconds at 6*s.* 9*d.* to 7*s.* per lb. Writing on October 22 our Smyrna correspondent states his belief that the price of opium will be well maintained, as the weather remains dry.

POTASH SALTS.—*Canadian pearlashes* are dull of sale at 45*s.* per cwt., first Montreal *Potashes* are now 26*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., which shows a slight advance. *Chlorate of potash* is rather firmer this week. For immediate delivery from 7⅞*d.* to 8*d.* per lb. must be paid. December is quoted at 7⅜*d.* and first quarter 1893 at 7¼*d.* per lb. f.o.b. Liverpool.

QUICKSILVER.—Flat and quiet. Importers want 6*l.* 10*s.*; second-hand owners are willing to sell at 6*l.* 7*s.* per bottle.

QUININE is rather easier. The B & S agents are willing to-day, to submit offers at 10½*d.* per oz. for acceptance. Second-hand German bulk may be bought at 9¾*d.* per oz. No business is reported.

SAFFRON.—There are rumours that the new crop is a much better one than last year's. The prices asked now for best Valencia are from 26*s.* to 27*s.* per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—*Honduras* root is said to be scarce in the States, with much diminished stocks and a higher tendency. For the best brands 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. "c.i.f." is asked. *Mexican* sarsaparilla has arrived in large quantities, but mostly of the inferior Tuxpam character, of which further large supplies are said to be on the way, and which offers at 4¼*d.* per lb. c.i.f. The Tampico or Vera Cruz variety is said to be comparatively scarce at 4½*d.* per lb. "c.i.f." terms.

SCAMMONY.—The market has been cleared, and for fine virgin scammony 24*s.* per lb. has been paid. Of *Scammony root* a parcel was recently sold in Liverpool at the rate of 26*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

SENEGA.—It is reported that this year's crop in the States has been only one-third of an average, and in Manitoba less than one-tenth of that dug last year. The New York houses expect higher prices, as there is very little offering now and the usual European orders have not yet been filled. From 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. c.i.f. terms is asked, according to quality.

SHELLAC. — The market closed very dull last week. On Monday 86*s.* to 86*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. was paid for 300 cases orange TN for January delivery. At the auctions on Tuesday 613 cases, were offered, of which with fair competition 454 sold at an advance of 1*s.* to 2*s.* per cwt. on orange and button lac. For garnet lac bids of 77*s.* per cwt. were refused. The prices paid were as follows: *Second orange*, livery to good bright flat worked, 85*s* to 87*s.*; good bright but cakey reddish to fair pale unworked, 83*s.* to 85*s.*, per cwt. *Button lac*, unworked pale seconds, 90*s.*; resinous dark ditto, 82*s.* to 85*s.*; thirds from 82*s.* down to 74*s.* per cwt. The London and Calcutta statistics for October are both considered favourable to holders. After the auctions the market assumed a firmer tone, and 1,000 cases TN orange for December delivery sold at 88*s.* 6*d.* to 89*s.*, and January at 88*s.* per cwt.

SPERMACETI.—Good *American* refined is held for 1*s.* 4½*d.* per lb., and quoted at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. c.i.f. from New York. *Chilian* has been sold at 1*s.* 3½*d.* per lb. lately, but holders are not willing to continue business at that figure.

SPICES.—At auction on Wednesday Zanzibar *cloves* were again about ⅛*d.* per lb. lower, and of 862 bales offered a portion sold at from 2⅝*d.* to 2¾*d.* per lb. for dull to fair. Very fine bright realised 3⅛*d.* Privately a fair amount of business has been done for arrival at somewhat easier rates. *Mace* is quiet but steady, with some business at the auctions at 1*s* 9*d.* per lb. for ordinary red Penang, and from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb. for common to fine West India. *Nutmegs* are slightly firmer. *Ginger* dearer for Cochin. The small supplies of Jamaica offered at auction were all bought in, and of a parcel of 280 bags African root a portion sold at 33*s.* 6*d.* per cwt for fair quality. *Pepper* closes firmer for black, but lower again for white descriptions (especially Penang) on the spot. Of the latter a fair quantity of Penang sold at 3¾*d.*, and of Singapore at 4⅝*d.* to 4¾*d.* per lb. For black Singapore, rather dull to fair, 3⅝*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb. was paid.

SQUILLS.—Fine pale *Malta* squills have realised 5*d.* per lb. to-day. Common qualities are still offering at 2*d.* per lb

STICKLAC is firmly held. Sales of good *Siam* are said to have been made at 75*s.* per cwt.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Good *Angostura* beans are very scarce here and held for 11*s.* per lb. For ordinary to fair black *Pará* from 1*s.* 11*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. has been paid privately. It is reported from New York that for genuine *Angostura* beans as much as 10*s.* 6*d.* per lb. has been paid, and that holders are now asking 11*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for the small available stock. *Parás* have not moved in a corresponding fashion, and are held at 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*, c.i.f., for black, and 3*s.*, c.i.f., for fine frosted.

TURMERIC.—At auction 324 bags *China* were all bought in at nominal prices: Fair bright, mixed with bulbs, at 20*s.* 6*d.*; common dark, at 18*s.* per cwt. Privately the market is dearer for *Bengal*, which has sold at 23*s.* per cwt. for fair finger, while 25*s.* is asked. *Madras* in very small supply, and 33*s.* has been paid for bright but wormy finger.

VERMILION.—The English manufacturers, in order to meet the competition to which they are increasingly exposed, have reduced their quotations, while at the same time reducing their scale of discounts to 2½ per cent. The new prices are: For lots up to 30 lbs., 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; for lots from 30 to 150 lbs., 2*s.* per lb.; and for lots from 150 to 300 lbs., 1*s.* 10½*d.* per lb. Chinese vermilion has been sold in a small way at 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

WAX (JAPAN).—Still advancing. On the spot 39*s.* has been paid, and for arrival 34*s.* to 35*s.* c.i.f.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(*Telegram from our Correspondent.*)

SMYRNA, Wednesday night.

ONE hundred cases of *Karahissar* opium have been sold to the Dutch Government agents at the rate of 7*s.* 5*d.* per lb. f.o.b. Sixty cases of *usual kind manufacturing* opium sold at the rate of 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb. f.o.b., and for 20 cases *Yerli manufacturing*, 6*s.* 9*d.* per lb. f.o.b. has been paid. Market firm.

THE AMSTERDAM CINCHONA AUCTIONS.

(*Telegram from our Correspondent.*)

AMSTERDAM, Thursday night.

AT to-day's auctions, 3,761 bales of Java bark were sold, leaving about a quarter of the supply undisposed of. The market was a trifle easier, the average unit being 6⅛ cents (= not quite 1¼*d.* per lb.). Manufacturing bark in chips, quills, and shavings sold at 9 to 66 cents (= 1¾*d.* to 12*d.* per lb.); ditto root at 17 to 41 cents (= 3*d.* to 7¼*d.* per lb.); manufacturing bark in quills and chips at 18 to 54 cents (= 7¼*d.* to 10*d.* per lb.); and ditto root at 9 cents (= 1¾*d.* per lb.) The principal buyers were the Auerbach, Brunswick, Frankfort-on-Maine, and Mannheim factories.

Correspondence

Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c., will be attended to in the order received.

Mr. Mond's New Process.

SIR,—In your leader of last week you made reference to a suggestion which originated from me in 1888, at a time when the Weldon-Pechiney process was prominent before chemical attention—viz, the employment of a *fixed* quantity of magnesia spread over a large surface for use in assisting the decomposition of hydrochloric-acid vapour by means of atmospheric oxygen.

I would like to point out to your readers that this "suggestion" was thoroughly well based upon the results of numerous quantitative experiments which were made in my laboratory, and accounts of which were contributed to the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry* (vol. vii, pp. 286–292), and to the *Chemical Trade Journal* (September 22, 1888). In the last-named contribution in particular I established the practicability of my process for manufacturing chlorine by passing an adjusted mixture of air (or oxygen) and the vapour of hydrochloric acid over or through a permanent quantity of magnesia at a suitably high temperature. Obviously, as I then pointed out, it is not necessary to employ pure magnesia, but "it will suffice to employ broken brick, ballast, clay balls, pumice-stone, or other porous material as a carrying agent for the magnesia."

I patented the process, but failed to succeed in obtaining a manufacturing test of it. However, it would appear that my investigation has contributed to the success which is now claimed by Mr. Mond, as to whose process, in turn, there is, I think, much cause for doubting if it will "pay."

96 Amhurst Park, N., October 29. Yours faithfully, C. T. KINGZETT.

Solutions of Medicinal Resins.

SIR,—In the excellent paper read by Mr. H. Wyatt, jun., before the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society, on October 27, 1892, and published in last week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, the fact is noted that medicinal resins are soluble in alkaline solutions, and that soap-like bodies are formed. The author, in his concluding remarks, says he wishes to draw attention to a method which is capable of extended application in making liquid preparations of drugs which owe their activity wholly or in part to resins or resinoid bodies.

Some three or four years ago this subject of soluble medicinal resins occupied my attention. I found that it was quite possible to make alkaline compounds of the Pharmacopœia resins perfectly soluble in water. I discovered, however, that these compounds when taken by the mouth did not act so energetically as the free resins. I prepared some soluble podophyllin from a sample of resin, of which ¼ grain acted in a very prompt manner when taken as a powder mixed with a little sugar; it required at least 3 or 4 grains of the soluble resin to produce any appreciable effect. In this combined soluble form resin of podophyllin does not appear to act upon the bowel in that stimulating manner so characteristic of this purge.

Mr. Wyatt appears only to have prepared solutions in glycerine for rectal injection; these solutions, it is stated, being active and reliable. It would be interesting to know whether a solution in water alone would be equally active.

The Dispensary, Guy's Hospital, October 31. Yours truly, H. COLLIER.

Insect-powder.

SIR,—May I ask you to give me a small portion of your space for a purpose which I venture to think of considerable importance to the trade? Very many chemists, like myself, put up and sell their own insect-destroying powder, and I wish to caution them to be very careful not to supply their own preparation if Keating's should be asked for. Of course, many will say "Certainly not," without realising the necessity for extreme care in the matter, and suddenly find themselves—through inadvertence, or perhaps excessive zeal on the part of an assistant—the recipients of a communication from Messrs. Keating involving them in considerable loss.

It may be supposed by some members of the trade that the term "Keating's Powder" is for the public almost synonymous with "insect-powder," and is asked for by the ounce and by the pennyworth, whereas Keating's preparation is only sold in tins; but in all such cases the difference should be explained to the customer, as Messrs. Keating naturally object to the existence of any such idea, which is obviously injurious to their interests. I have lately had a difficulty in this matter, and that is why I wish to bring the subject before the trade. My own preparation was inadvertently supplied when Keating's was demanded, and although I have to thank Messrs. Keating for having acted fairly, I would caution the trade that inadvertence is no legal defence, and Messrs. Keating are evidently determined to maintain their own proprietary rights to the uttermost.

In conclusion, let me state that I write this in the hope that it may serve not only to prevent friction between members of the trade and Messrs. Keating (who have, I am convinced, no desire to harass or annoy, but merely to protect their rights and interests), but a most serious loss if once they commenced proceedings.

I am, yours obediently, October 31. J. G. CANDY.

Longevity of Chemists.

SIR,—It is perhaps worth pointing out that the average age of the six chemists whose death (with statement of age appended) is announced in this week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is 72. This speaks pretty well for the healthiness of the trade, and if a chemist's life is worth living at all—but that, as Mr. Kipling says, is another story.

Yours, &c. Epworth, Oct. 29. C. C. BELL.

The October Examinations.

SIR,—Complaints are often made against the Pharmaceutical Society (generally by those who do not support it) which on inquiry are found to be unjust. As a young member of that Society, I have listened to many such complaints, and have earnestly endeavoured to bring the complainant to a better frame of mind.

I regret that a complaint is now abroad for which there seems to be some just cause.

Many of your readers will be aware that the October examinations in London are generally held about the beginning of the second week in that month, while the Major portion of the recent examinations was held in the month of September.

The result of this early date fixed for the examination was that many of the candidates, having made arrangements, expecting the date to be about the usual time, suffered great inconvenience, to say nothing of having lost three weeks or so, during which many, no doubt, had intended to go over some parts of their work which, perhaps, required strengthening.

To give a case in point, two gentlemen, past and present assistants of mine, who have been devoting all their spare time in working for the Major during the past twelve months, attending classes, &c., and doing a good deal of practical work, had arranged to give their entire time and attention to

look over their past work for six weeks prior to the examination.

The early date fixed for the examination reduced that time to about half, and of which alteration they only had four or five days' notice.

I honestly think that some injustice has been done to those candidates who were required to present themselves before October 1, and some official statement is called for.

Many have questioned the legality of the proceeding, seeing that the acknowledgment sent to each candidate for his fee stated that it was received for the Major examination "to be held during the month of October."

I am faithfully yours,

Grassendale Pharmacy, near Liverpool. THOS. S. WOTHES.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Inquirers will please read the "Memoranda for Correspondents."

A list of "Books for Chemists" is given in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1892, *p.* 317.

For all particulars regarding Educational and Examinational matters refer to our issue of September 17, 1892.

Replies to queries are inserted according to the space open in any week, and insertion on any specific date cannot be guaranteed.

Back numbers of our weekly issue, containing formulæ, &c., occasionally referred to in answers, can be obtained from the Publisher at 4d. each.

142/74. *P. E. C.*—Thanks for your suggestion. The fact is, nearly the same proportion of English candidates fail in Edinburgh as in London. It is the excessively high percentage of passes amongst the Scotchmen that brings up the average. Last month's results were extraordinary, however.

150/72. *Festina Lente.*—Mr. Joseph Bosisto delivered a lecture on the eucalypti at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which was reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of July 3, 1888. See also our reports on the Exhibition in the previous volume to that.

146/5. *Sacch. Ust.*—(1) We have in type a paper on the subject, which please wait for. (2) The liquor is a proprietary one, or is claimed to be. We have failed to trace a formula for it.

144/63. *Eddie.*—Red-currant Cough-syrup:—

Vinegar of ipecacuanha	℥iiss.
Antimonial wine	℥iiss.
Red-currant jelly	℥viij.
Water	℥vj.
Syrup of red poppy	℥iii.

Dissolve the jelly in the water by the aid of heat and add the other ingredients.

Dose: For adults a teaspoonful; for children 10 to 30 drops according to age.

145/12. *Brewer.*—Book on Vinegar-making.—Churchill's "Acetic Acid and Vinegar" (5*s.*).

137/27. *Albumose-peptone.*—(1) Quite right; the iron is precipitated, and the supernatant solution is neutralised with soda to ensure that all the iron precipitable is thrown out. (2) There is no such dye.

156/43. *Lanoline.*—It would be absurd for us to attempt to advise you on such scanty information as you give us. Consult a respectable local solicitor promptly.

156/73. *J. H. C.* asks:—It has been alleged that the substance chloroform was discovered by experiments on ants. Can you inform me by whom it was discovered and what part, if any, the ants played in the discovery?

145/71. *Cutis.*—You should have no difficulty in getting a preparation such as you indicate by looking through the last few volumes of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

140/68. *Saccharum.*—See page 622 of the current volume.

137/68. *Spero.*—A reply to a similar question has recently been given.

150/62. *Shakbeen.*—(1) A special linen cloth is woven in Holland for covering Dutch cheese, and this cloth is highly sized. (2) Bone-black is used for decolorising sugar solution previous to crystallisation.

141/63. *Coch. Mag.*—(1) Tic-mixtures.—January 30, 1892, page 186. (2) Quinine and-iron Mixture.—July 25, 1891, page 123.

136/48. *G. C.*—We have considered your suggestion as to the production of a non-poisonous disinfectant, but it is perfectly ideal at the present time.

145/47. *D A. G.*—For directions as to fixing shop-labels, see THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 30, 1891, page 780.

141/44. *Ludz.*—Glue Capping for Bottles.—See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 2, 1892, page 31.

150/43. *Amyli.*—In the formulæ for baking-powders, page 622, 50 oz. of the diluents is meant in each case.

126/41. *Theatrical Chemist.*—(1) Ginger-wine Extract.—See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 3, 1891, page 32. (2) Theatrical Face-paints.—March 28, 1891, page 461.

151/38. *Subscriber.*—We think condensation of moisture takes place in the enclosed part of a window as well as the upper, but a layer of spongio piline placed between the two parts so as to absorb the drops that trickle down might suit your purpose. This may be removed and dried when necessary.

195/36. *C. T. M.*—Sorry we cannot assist you in the matter. We have not examined the preparation.

137/33. *Senex.*—The only plan we can suggest is to subject the boxes to a dry heat as strong as they can bear. Any odour which would cover the one the boxes have must, of course, be more powerful, and that might be more objectionable.

141/31. *F. W. S.*—We answered the question a few weeks ago.

139/10. *Cream.*—We are not experts in dairy matters, but we understand that the abnormal thickness of some Preserved Creams is due to richness of the milk and the manner in which the cream is separated. The milk is placed on the hob for an hour or more, when the cream forms a thick scum; this is carefully removed, and well beaten up with the preservative. Large quantities of boric acid are used—certainly not less than 10 grains to the ounce.

128/49. *J. A.* (Geneva).—(1) Orange wine is made in the following manner:—Dissolve 23 lbs. of sugar in 10 gallons of water by boiling, and if not perfectly clear on straining add the whites of six eggs, again boil, and strain upon the rinds of 100 oranges. Add the juice of the

oranges, and, when cooled to 80° F., 6 oz. of fresh yeast. Allow to ferment for four days, strain into a barrel, cork loosely, and, after a month, add 2½ pints of brandy. A month or two afterwards the wine is ready for use. As it requires some experience in wine manufacture to produce a satisfactory product, you may find the following formula suit your purpose better:—

Oil of orange	♏v.
Spirit. rectificat.	℥ss.
Magnes. carb.	℥ss.
Syrup	℥ij.
Vin. xerici, ad	℥xvi.

Dissolve the oil in the spirit and tritnrate with the magnesia, add the syrup and the wine, and filter.

(2) Glycerine and Cucumber.—See page 568 of this volume. (3) Cod-liver Oil Emulsion.—The following formula is a satisfactory one:—

Cod-liver oil	℥vi.
The yolk of one egg	
Powdered tragacanth	gr. x.
Elixir of saccharin, B.P.C.	℥ss.
Tincture of henzoin	♏xl.
Spirit of chloroform	℥iij.
Oil of wintergreen	♏v.
„ sassafras	♏v.
„ bitter almonds	♏ij.
Water to	℥xij.

Put the tragacanth in a dry mortar and triturate it with a little of the oil, then add the egg-yolk and stir briskly, adding water until the mixture thickens; add a little more oil, then more water, and so on alternately, diligently stirring all the time, until 4 oz. of water have been so used and the whole of the cod-liver oil. Transfer to a pint bottle, add the elixir, tincture, spirit, and essential oils, previously mixed; shake well, and make up to 12 oz. with water.

If you wish a hypophosphited emulsion, dissolve in the water 48 grains each of calcium and sodium hypophosphites.

126/11. *B. C. L.*—Arsenical Soap (for taxidermy):—

White arsenic	℥iv.
Slaked lime	℥iv.
Carbonate of soda	℥xij.
Powdered camphor	℥vi.
Soft soap	℥iv.

Mix thoroughly, adding water to bring the mixture to the consistence of soft soap.

132/21. *L. J.*—We have no recollection of the article which you mention; perhaps the particulars were mentioned incidentally in connection with some other subject. We have frequently heard estimates of the Amount of Dispensing done Daily by leading firms in the three kingdoms, and, as far as we can recollect, the average number of prescriptions handled by any firm did not exceed 300 daily. This number is exceeded by the Army and Navy Stores, we should think, for there at least fifteen men are engaged in dispensing solely, and a day's work for a dispenser is forty prescriptions. Fifty prescriptions is considered a phenomenal day's work. In these times 1*s.* per prescription is reckoned a fair return. This is a subject which is worth looking into further, and we should be pleased if those interested would send us a few data on post or letter cards. *L. J.* wants to know "the particulars of a day's dispensing, and the charges made for same, by one of the leading Irish firms of dispensing chemists." To that we should like to add Great Britain.

149/42. *J. R. Walker.*—(1) Tellurium is now believed to be a mixed "element"—that is to say, it consists of more than one substance. One of these substances retains the name tellurium, the other has provisionally been called "austriacum," but quantitative details are yet wanting. We are not aware that the metal is put to any use in the arts. It is a tin-white metal, which is very apt to crystallise. We should think that its presence in an iron ore would be detrimental in steelmaking, as it is akin to sulphur, and that is an element which steelmakers find it necessary to get rid of in smelting. With concentrated sulphuric acid the metal gives a red solution, the colour being discharged on heating. When acid-tellurium solutions are treated with sulphuretted-hydrogen water the colour at first produced is reddish brown, with a peculiar fluorescence, then a reddish-brown precipitate is thrown down, and this becomes black as the proportion of sulphuretted hydrogen is increased. We must refer you to Fresenius for more detailed tests. (2) Dr. Lee Brown's "Manual of Assaying" is a good book. It is published by E. H. Sargent & Co., Chicago. For metallurgy generally see the 1892 DIARY book-list. You should take a session at a metallurgy class (under the Science and Art Department) before thinking of adopting assaying as a profession. That will do you good. It is a wrong notion to suppose that very few people follow the profession of assaying: metallurgy is one of the most popular science subjects.

*** *We have received a very large number of replies to the fac simile prescription which was printed last week, but these, with other correspondence and replies, are crowded out.*

THE PHARMACY AND POISON LAWS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Price 2*s.* 6*d.* *Post-free*, 2*s.* 9*d.*

THIS is the most complete conspectus of the laws governing pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the United Kingdom which has ever appeared. It contains the text of all the statutes (Great Britain and Ireland), and full comments and illustrative cases. Also Hansard's reports of the debates in Parliament before the Pharmacy Acts of 1868 and 1869 were passed, and the *Law Times* reports of the case of the limited company which was argued up to the House of Lords. In appendices are given details of the Pharmacy Laws of the Australasian Colonies, of Canada, and of Cape Colony.

The book is obtainable through the usual wholesale houses.

Next Week.

Secretaries of Associations and Societies should give the Editor post-card notice of meetings to be held, and the business to be transacted thereat, by Wednesday of the week before.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.—*Society of Chemical Industry* (London section), *Royal Society's Rooms, Burlington House*, at 8 P.M. The following papers will be read:—(1) "New Method for the Preparation of Nitrous Oxide"; (2) "Notes on Schürmann's Reactions," by Mr. Watson Smith; (3) "Distillation of Wood," by Professor W. Ramsay and Mr. J. C. Chorley.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10.—*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 103 *Great Russell Street, W.C.*, at 9 P.M. Short papers

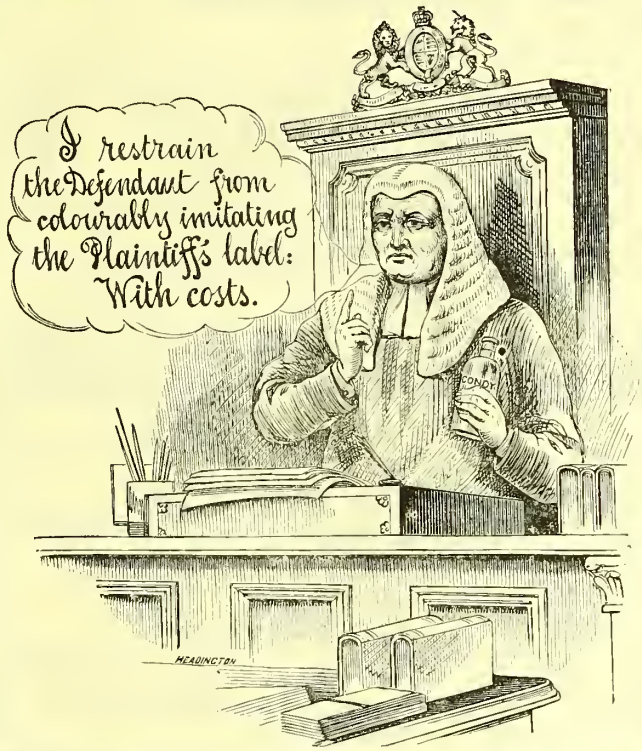
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10.—*Dundee Chemists' Assistants' Association*, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. W. G. Smith, B.Sc., on "Botany in Relation to Pharmacy."

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10.—*The Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society*, at the Botanical Laboratories, University College, 8.30 P. M. Mr. E. Davies, F.I.C., F.C.S., on "Ring Formulæ and the Aromatic Compounds."

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10.—*Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association.* Smoking-concert to be held in the Alexandra Hotel at 9 P.M.

THURSDAY, November 10.—*Pharmaceutical Society, North British Branch, Edinburgh*, at 8 30 P.M. Professor M. Charteris, M.D., Glasgow University, will give the Inaugural Sessional Address on "Suggestions for a Revised Pharmacopœia."

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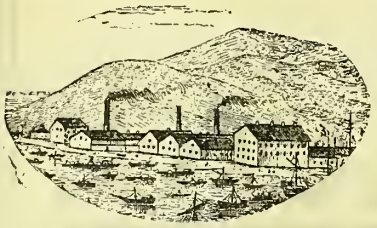
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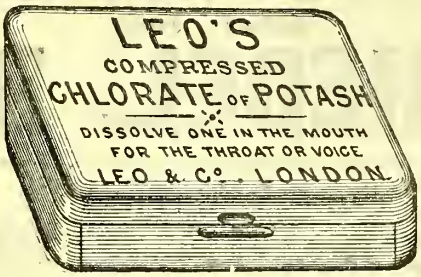
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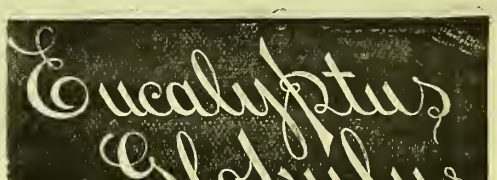
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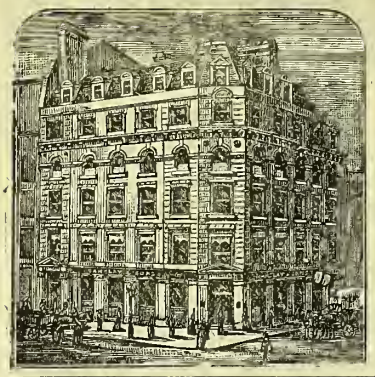
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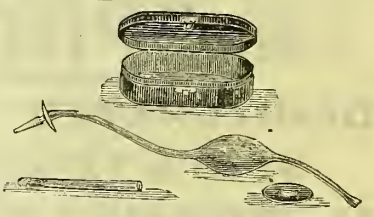
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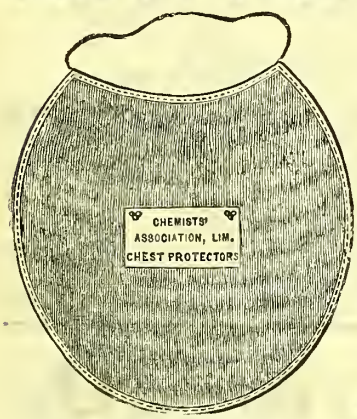
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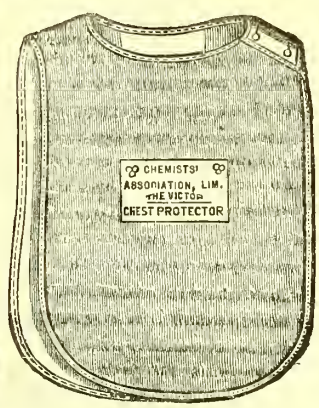
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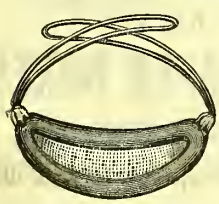
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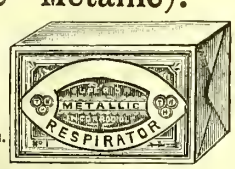
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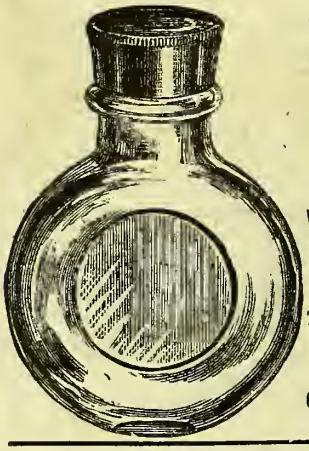
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EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN THE MARKET.

The Caps are all fitted with **INDESTRUCTIBLE WASHERS**, to resist the action of Ammonia and retain the strength of the Salts.

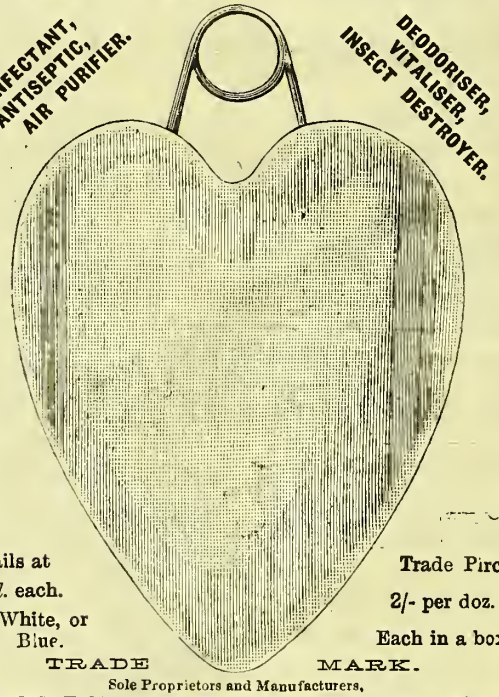
Price, assorted white and coloured, 10/6 per gross (in 5-gross lots).

Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stoppered

Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON." [1]

THE CITY OF LONDON

SANITARY HEART



Retails at 3*d.* each. Red, White, or Blue.

Trade Pirce 2/- per doz. Each in a box.

TRADE MARK.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

J. BEEDZLER & CO., "Ye Golden Keye,"

20 NORTON FOLGATE, E.C. Established 1700.

I. ISAACS & CO.'S

GLASS BOTTLES

Known all over the World.

"GOOD and CHEAP"

OUR MOTTO.

25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Rd.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF 50 YEARS.

GLASS BOTTLES GOOD AND CHEAP. — From Stock in London or direct from the Works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS,

with Rounded Edges; or the *Ordinary Shape.*

6 and 8 oz... .. .. 8/6 per gross.
3 and 4 oz... .. .. 7/6 „

Plain or Graduated.

These are highly recommended.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS,

with Rounded Edges; or the *Ordinary Shape.*

Very Superior Quality. Crystal-blue Tinted.

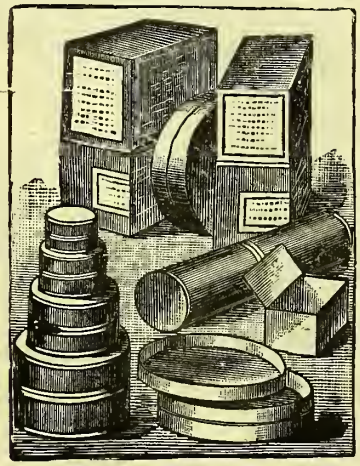
6 and 8 oz. .. .. 10/- per gross.
3 and 4 oz. .. .. 9/- „

Plain or Graduated.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,

25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Rd., LONDON, W.C.

Established 50 *Years.* Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.



AUSTIN & CO.

Patentees and Manufacturers of **FANCY CARD**

ROUND, OVAL, AND SQUARE SHAPED BOXES

FOR POSTAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

ALSO PATENT BARREL PACKAGES WITH METAL ENDS, FOR DRY GOODS,

AND

Makers of best class of Violet Powder Boxes, and high-class goods of every description for Perfumery, &c.

8 GREVILLE ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

STEAM WORKS, 2 PRINTER'S BUILDINGS. [2]

GLASS BOTTLES.

TO WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BUYERS.

DISPENSING BOTTLES of best quality, in White Flint or all the best and newest tints. **VIALS.**—White Flint or Coloured, in all shapes and sizes. **FEEDING BOTTLES.**—Plain mouths or Screw Stoppers, in White or Green Flint. **LIME CREAMS AND KALIS** of all sizes. **ESSENCE BOTTLES** of every description, Plain or Stoppered. **MALT EXTRACT BOTTLES,** in Actinic Green, Amber, Dark Blue, or White Flint.

TO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BUYERS.

Having recently erected spacious Warehouses, we are enabled to give special attention to packing Goods for Export. Only experienced Packers employed.

E. A. HEARN & CO., WHOLESALE & EXPORT GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS, ECLIPSE GLASS WORKS, CHATSWORTH ROAD, CLAPTON, **LONDON, E.**

BOTTLES

Write for revised Price List of Dispensing Bottles, &c.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Special Quotations for Large Quantities

E. YOULDON,

EAST LONDON GLASS BOTTLE WAREHOUSE,

36, 38, & 40 Great Garden Street.

WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.

Registered Trade Mark.

BEST FLINT DISPENSING BOTTLES, WHITE, BLUE, OR GREEN TINT, AMBER AND ALL OTHER COLOURS.

W

Number 26866.

HAND MADE SHOP-ROUNDS. OPAL, FLINT, AND TURQUOISE BOXES. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PROPRIETARY BOTTLES.

Owing to the steady and continuous increase in their business, and especially the enormous influx of trade they have experienced from Home and Colonial buyers during the last two or three years, the Proprietors of the above Brand of every shape, including the Rounded Corner Dispensing and other Bottles, have completed an enlargement of their Works, which are now doubled in size, and capable of turning out very large quantities of Bottles at shortest notice. In ordering, Chemists should always ask for this Brand.

The "W" Brand productions can be obtained only through Wholesale Houses.

CHEAP DISPENSING BOTTLES

WEST LONDON DEPOT, ESTABLISHED 1830.

WHOLESALE OLD and NEW kept in Stock.

4, 6, & 8 oz., Plain or Graduated, Fitted with Corks ready for use, at 7/- per gross. Good Corks, 6*d*., 8*d*., 10*d*., & 1/- per gross.

HOSPITALS and MEDICAL GENTLEMEN will find this a great boon for economy and quickness in DISPENSING MEDICINES.

SMALL VIALS AND POISONS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

APPLY

Telegraph Address— "BARRADELL LONDON." **J. P. BARRADELL, 15 & 16 PADDINGTON GREEN, LONDON, W.**

53

CHEST AND LUNG PROTECTORS.



FIG. 97.

	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Scarlet—							
Double.....	per doz.	14/-	18/-	22/-	27/-	36/-	44/-
Single	„	6/-	8/-	9/6	11/6	15/6	24/6
The "Winter"							
Fig 97. Vest Shape,	„	18/-	24/-	30/-	36/-	42/-	55/-
Natural Grey Fur-Felt (Solport's).							
Double.....	per doz.	15/-	20/-	25/6	34/-	42/6	52/-
Single	„	6/6	9/-	12/-	15/6	20/-	25/-

NATURAL GREY FUR-FELT CHEST PROTECTORS.

These are made from a specially-manufactured felt, the material of which is pure, soft, *undyed* Lamb's Wool—to which is added the Fur of the Grey Coney.

They present several advantages.

They are very comfortable to wear, being soft, smooth, and warm.

They allow free circulation for the air.

They are undyed, so cannot irritate the most sensitive skin.

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS,

Druggists' Sundriesmen, 1 & 3 King Edward St., Newgate St., LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1746.

ANDREW OHLSON,

PHARMACEUTICAL COPPERSMITH & ENGINEER,

EAST LONDON COPPER & IRON WORKS, 85 NEW ROAD, WHITECHAPEL.

Stills, Nitre, Ammonia, Cloves, Almonds, Acetic, Mint, Lavender, Apparatus for Distilled Water, Steam Jacket Pans, Evaporating, Boiling, Tilting, Citrate, Enamelled, &c.; Vacuum, Miscellaneous, Oil Separators, Copper Measures, Percolators, Hydraulic Tincture Presses, Sarsa. Tanks with Coil.

Laboratories fitted up complete.



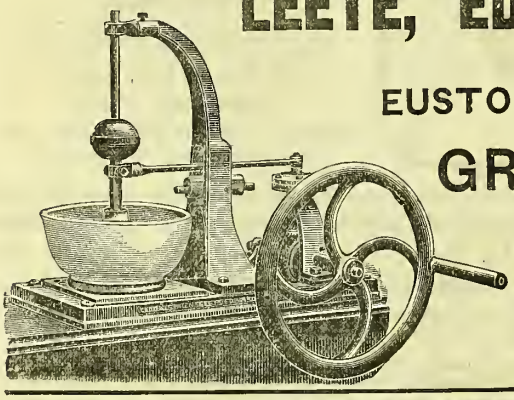
Telegraphic Address— "ARRAIGNE LONDON." Established upwards of 30 years.

Copper Still, with Pure Tin Coil in Tub, can be heated by Fire or Gas.

LEETE, EDWARDS & NORMAN, LTD.

ENGINEERS,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.



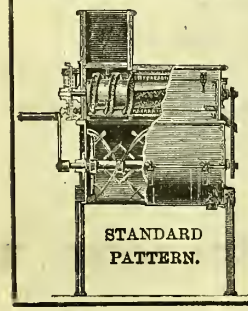
GRINDING, LEVIGATING, AND MIXING MACHINES.

(GOODALL'S PATENT.)

PUMPS— For Semi-Fluids, Chemicals, &c.

Use GARDNER'S Patent

'RAPID' SIFTERS & MIXERS


STANDARD PATTERN.

For Sifting and Blending every kind of Dry Powders.

New Illustrated Catalogue on application to

WM. GARDNER, Engineer, &c., Gloucester.

FELIX BERGER,

7 Mark Lane, London, E.C.

FOSSIL MEAL,

OR

INFUSORIAL EARTH

(KIESELGUHR).

RAW, CALCINATED, AND WASHED, the PUREST OFFERED, as every parcel is analysed by an Analytical Chemist.

Samples and Quotations on application.

"EUREKA" CHEST PROTECTORS.

SEASON 1892-3.



Place your entire Season's Order with me.

BEST VALUE. BEST GOODS. MOST SALEABLE.

The "EUREKA" Medicated Pine Wool Felt. The Original Invention. Sixth Season.

Beware of Frauds and Imitations. The Genuine Label bears the Photograph of Inventor.

Sizes	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	POROUS AND WASHABLE.
Single	6/-	7/6	9/6	12/6	15/6	18/6	21/6	
Double	13/-	15/6	20/-	25/-	30/-	36/-	42/-	

Also SCARLET or WHITE, Best Quality, and NATURAL FUR-FELT ditto.

Sizes	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Single	4/6	5/6	7/6	9/-	11/-	15/-	19/-
Double	10/6	12/-	16/-	21/-	26/-	34/-	42/-

Makers of every kind in various shapes—in CHAMOIS and FELT or FLANNEL.

Also Trusses, Elastic Hosiery, Abdominal Belts, Chest-expanding Braces, Galvano-Electric Belts and Corsets, Ear Caps for Children, Suspensory Bandages, Magnetic Appliances, &c.

I supply Handsome Statuettes under Glass Cases to those stocking my Goods and placing Season's Orders. Also Circulars, Self-measurement Forms, Electros, &c.

THE LARGEST COMBINED MAKERS IN THE WORLD. OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

VINCENT WOOD, 3 St. Andrew's Street, Holborn Circus (adjoining Church), LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840. Telegrams—"ACME LONDON."

SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

ABSORBENT COTTON LINTS,
FLAX LINTS,
ROLL BANDAGES,
COTTON WOOLS.



TRADE MARK (REGISTERED).

"GAMGEE TISSUE"
(Patent Absorbent Gauze and Cotton Wool)
AND
All kinds of ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

MANUFACTURED BY

ROBINSON & SONS, COTTON SPINNERS, WEAVERS, And BLEACHERS, Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD

And 55 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

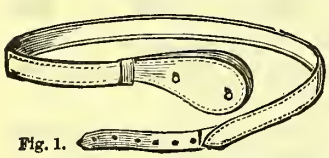


Fig. 1.

TRUSSES.

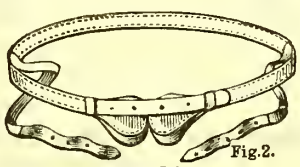


Fig. 2.

The Best and Cheapest Trusses of all kinds in the Wholesale and Export Market are manufactured by

LINDSEY & SONS.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENDERS, AND SURGICAL BANDAGES OF ALL KINDS.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT. THE LARGEST SHIPPERS IN THE TRADE.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

32 LUDGATE HILL, and 40 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

W. SUTTON & CO.

76 CHISWELL STREET, late 10 Bow Churchyard, LONDON.

SOLE MAKERS OF THE

ORIGINAL BATEMAN'S DROPS & DAFFY'S ELIXIR.

Proprietary Medicines, Perfumery, Mineral Waters, Lozenges, Druggists' Sundries, and Miscellaneous Articles.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

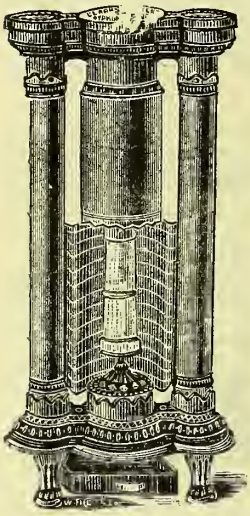
AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF

"THE SYPHON" (REGISTERED TITLE) HYGIENIC CONDENSING GAS HEATING-STOVES

(CLARK'S PATENT).

A Necessary for all Invalids. A Comfort to Everybody.

NO FLUE REQUIRED. FREE FROM SMELL OR SMOKE.



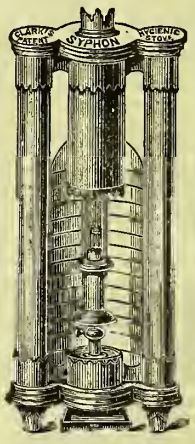
All injurious vapours are reduced to harmless liquid inside the Stove, and passed out at foot into a tray provided for that purpose.

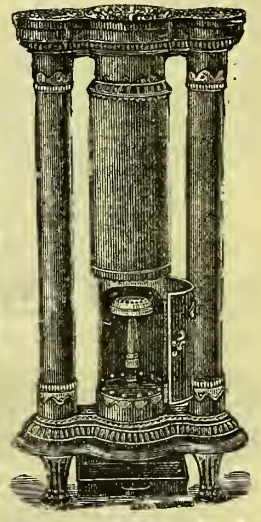
For use in Hospitals, Sick Chambers, Bedrooms, Halls, Conservatories, Schools, Shops, &c.



They give a Pure, Equable, and Agreeable Heat, which can be graduated and sustained at the will of the user.

Specially suitable for patients suffering from Bronchial affections, as a moist atmosphere is obtainable when required.





For Terms, Particulars, and Prices, apply to

S. CLARK & CO., Patentees and Makers, Syphon Works, Park Street, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.

Telegraphic Address—"SYPHON STOVES LONDON." Wholesale Agents—Messrs. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

AS A POLISH THE CLEANEST, BRIGHTEST, AND BEST.

PYN-KA

THE POLISHING TABLET (Unsurpassed.) AWARDED GOLD MEDAL.

Cleans with a Brilliant Polish Brass, Copper, Silver, Gold, White and other Metal, Electroware, Glassware, and other domestic articles. For Restaurants, Hotels, Bars, and Bicyclists.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A LADY.—"Your 'PYN-KA' Sample is the best I have tried, and we shall use no other cleanin preparation in our house. It will, I am convinced, supersede all other Polishing Pastes."

For Wholesale Terms apply to the Sole Vendors— **THE PYN-KA SYNDICATE, LIMITED. 41 LORD ST., LIVERPOOL.**

GOVERNMENT DISINFECTANT

CARBOLIC POWDER (PINK) in 1 Cwt. 2 Cwt. CASKS 1lb & ½ Packages

CARBOLIC POWDER (PINK) in TINS 6d & 1/- | CARBOLIC SOAP No 1 & No 2

CARBOLIC FLUID in 6d 1/- & 1/6 STOPPERED BOTTLES | CARBOLIC & GLYCERINE SOAP in ¼lb TABS

FREE FROM POISON AGREEABLE IN SMELL

THE GOVERNMENT SANITARY Co. LONDON E.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

CHLORIDE OF LIME!

IN AIRTIGHT WATERPROOF & ODOURLESS PACKAGES

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS **NATIONAL CHEMICAL Co. LONDON**

THE N. C. Co's. PACKAGES HAVE STOOD THE TEST FOR MANY YEARS, AND CAN ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

KEPT IN STOCK BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS &c.

SEE THEIR PRICE LISTS

THE ONLY MEDAL AWARDED FOR THIS SPECIALITY

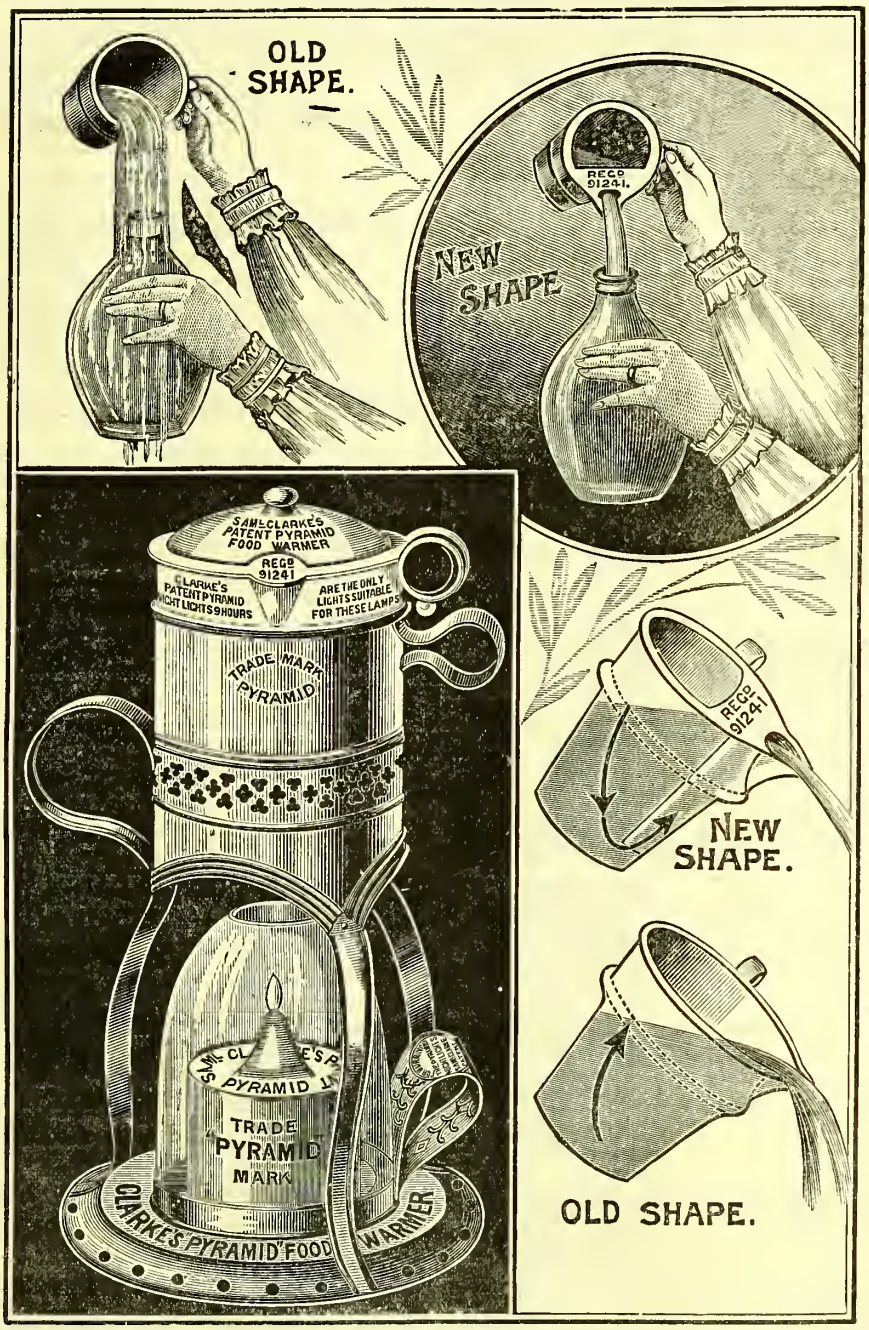
BEWARE OF OTHER SO-CALLED AIRTIGHT PACKAGES

No Paraffin or other Dangerous Material used in the manufacture of Clarke's Lights.

CLARKE'S IMPROVED PANNIKIN (Registered)

For use with CLARKE'S "PYRAMID" NURSERY LAMPS.

LAMPS COMPLETE ... ... 20/, 30/, 33/, 36/, 48/ per dozen
EXTRA PANNIKINS ... ... 8/, 10/, 12/, 15/ per dozen.



The New Registered Pannikin will fit all the old Nursery Lamps, and can be purchased separately.

By this invention any liquid food can be poured out or drunk without scum or grease passing through the spout, and prevents spilling when poured into a Feeding Bottle, so objectionable with all other Pannikins.

These Pannikins will fit all the old "Pyramid" Nursery Lamps, and can be purchased separately.

N.B.—Ask for **Clarke's Pannikin**, and see that his name and the registered number (Registered 91,241) is on the Pannikin, and Trade Mark "Pyramid."

Clarke's Patent "PYRAMID" Night Lights are the only Lights suitable for these Lamps.

CLARKE'S PYRAMID & FAIRY LIGHT CO., LIM.

WORKS—CRICKLEWOOD, N.W. SHOWROOM—31 ELY PLACE.

NET CASH WITH ORDER.

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19/4 19/10

PERFECTLY PURE.

FIT FOR ANY PURPOSE.

PURE ORANGE WINE.

ST. ANDREW'S DISTILLERY ✠ 49 CLERKENWELL RD., E.C. ✠

GEORGE PHILLIPS & C° LONDON

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AT LOWEST PRICES.

Special Terms to Large Buyers.

PURE GINGER WINE.

FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FAMOUS "GLENALLAN" PURE MALT WHISKY.

Per doz. 42/- Per doz. THE CREAM OF SCOTCH BLENDS. Per doz. 42/- Per doz.

BOORD & SON,

DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS,

ALLHALLOWS' LANE AND BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Quotations for **S.V.R.** Methylated Spirit and Finish on application.

FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE

JAMES BURROUGH, S.V.R. 56 o.p. 60 o.p.

CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.

and Methylated Spirit

AT LOWEST PRICES.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

DAY, SON & HEWITT'S

NEVER FAILING HORSE, CATTLE & SHEEP MEDICINES.

THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

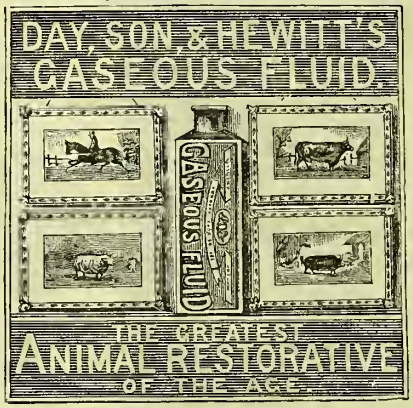
For Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Withers Swellings, Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Paining after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. per Bottle.

THE CASEODYNE,

Used as Laudanum for parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewes, when there is great pain exhibited with feverish symptoms. Highly beneficial for Inflammatory Colio or Enteritis, and for severe forms of Diarrhœa.

Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.



For Fret, Colic, or Gripes in Horses, Hoven or Blow Sheep, and General Debility in Stock; of exceptional value for Colds, Chills, Scour, Diarrhœa, and weakly Lambs and Calves.

Price 1s. 9d. per Bottle. 20s. per doz.

THE RED DRENCH.

For Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Pleurisy, Hidebound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after a bad time of Calving or Lambing.

Price: for Cows, 13s. per doz.; for Ewes, 3s. 6d. per doz.

THE BRONCHOLINE.

For Husk or Hoose in Heifers, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs, also Tape-worms in Tegs. No parasite can exist in the windpipe or air-passages after the blood has been impregnated with this worm-destroying medicine.

Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

THE ORIGINAL
STOCK-BREEDER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,
For Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Prices, £1 8s. 9d. and £2 16s. 6d.

THE ORIGINAL
HORSE-KEEPER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,
For all ailments in Horses. Prices, £1 10s. and £2 17s. 6d.

ROYAL ANIMAL MEDICINE MANUFACTORY, 22 DORSET ST., LONDON, W.

Liberal Discount to Foreign Buyers. Trade Terms and full particulars on application.
Attractive Show-cards and Handbills sent with each order.

PETROLEUM JELLY

WHITE, RED AND YELLOW — BEST AND PUREST — TRADE MARK S L — CONFORMS TO ALL — REQUIREMENTS OF B.P.

CHEAPER AND EQUAL TO VASELINE, AND PRONOUNCED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO BE UNSURPASSED.

Tins of all sizes, from 1 to 10 lbs.; Iron or Wood Kegs, ¼, ½, and 1 cwt.; Barrels about 3 cwt., &c. Samples and prices on application, stating packages and quantities required, to the Manufacturers—

SNOWDON, SONS & CO., MILLWALL LONDON, E.

THE WANT OF THE DAY!

NO MORE SOFT LINEN WHEN STARCHED.

Used in the Royal Laundries.

Should be used in Every House.

The Greatest Boon ever offered to the Laundress for imparting an IVORY-FINISH to Starched Linen, Laces, &c. It does not stick to spider-web-like materials.

CRITCHLEY'S STARCH GLOSS

REGISTERED No. 40,376.

Once Tried, Always Wanted.

Makes Old Linen like New.

From the Chief Laundress to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—West Newton, near Lynn, Norfolk, Aug. 29, 1879. SIR,—Having tried your "STARCH GLOSS," I certainly think it a great improvement—far superior to any I have tried. Yours truly,
To Mr. CRITCHLEY. E. ELDER.

Sold by Chemists and Druggists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in Packets at 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PREPARED ONLY BY

T. CRITCHLEY, CHEMIST AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, **BLACKBURN.**

LONDON DEPOT—2 BEECH STREET, E.C.

BEWARE OF COPYISTS.

Established 1840.

Day & Sons, Crewe.

AWARDED OVER 40 PRIZE MEDALS.

THREE GREAT ANIMAL MEDICINES

THE "PURIFIED"

DRIFFIELD OILS,

Commonly called "Day's Oils," "Day's Black Oils."

For Wounds of all kinds in all animals.
For Saddle & Stake Wounds & Cracked Heels.
For Sore Teats and Swollen Udders in Cows.
For Anointing in bad Lambing and Calving.

Price 2s. 6d. and 6s. per Bottle.



BEWARE OF COPYISTS.

THE RED DRINK

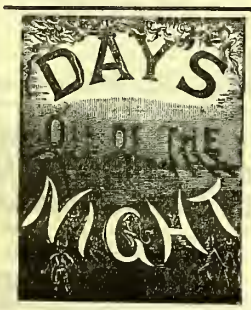
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COW DRENCH.

Cures Fever and Costiveness in Cattle.
Cleanses and Cools the Blood and System.
For Red Water, Indigestion, and Yellows.
Cures Bad Cleansing & prevents Milk Fever.

Price 12s. per dozen Packets.

The "EWE DRENCH" acts as above for Sheep. 3s. 6d. per doz.



What's Good for Rheumatism?

DAY'S OIL OF THE NIGHT.

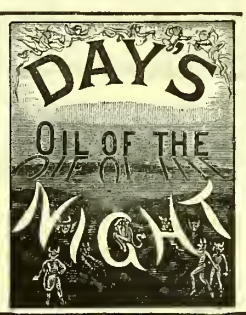
The People's Embrocation for Sprains, Muscular Weakness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Cramp, Sore Throat from Cold, Sciatica, &c., and all Aches, Pains, and Soreness.

Send for "Day's Oil of the Night" terms, framed to prevent **CUTTING.**

CHEMISTS CAN HAVE A SINGLE BOTTLE DIRECT.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

DAY & SONS, CREWE, CHESHIRE.



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OFFICES FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS,
SOMERSET CHAMBERS, 151 STRAND, LONDON
(NEXT TO SOMERSET HOUSE).
Guide to New Patent Law and Registration gratis.

PRECIPITATED CHALK, WHITEST AND PUREST.
CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.
ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND OILS.
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1*d.* Lines, 6/– and 6/6 per gross. 2*d.* Barrel or Pedestal, 14/– per gross.

☞ £2 Parcels, assorted. Charming China Figure of "Justice" given away to assist Sale. Pretty little Glass Show Case given away with 15/– order.

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Actinic green, glass stoppered bottles, 4/·; 1/- size 6/6 „

WINTER SOCKS, to keep out the damp.
Carded, assorted sizes ... ... 3/6 „

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1*d.* „ „ white ... ... 1/9 „
LOZENGE, 2 oz. flat oblong white tin ... 7/9 „
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4 oz. „ „ ... ... 9/- „
Lettered Voice and Glycerine, 2 oz. 14/·, 4 oz. 15/- „
Hinged, with leatherette labels, worded Cough, Voice, Delectable, or simply Lozenge ... ... 13/6 „
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COCAINE MENTHOL TOOTHACHE TUBES, carded 3/6 doz.
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LIP SALVE, in push-up card cases, carded ... 1/10 „
3*d.* **INFLUENZA SNUFF,** carded ... ... 1/8 „
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1*d.* Tubes	7/6 gross.	1*d.* Eau de Cologne	8/- gross.
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3*d.* Capped, 1 „	1/10 „	6*d.* Cut Bottles	4/ „
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Wilcox & Co. beg to notify thot their future importations of "Hunyadi János" Water will be in ¾ size bottles; these bottles hold 25 per cent. less than the large bottles, and have the following great advantages:—

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2. Sold to the public at the popular price of "One Shilling," this ¾ size bottle yields to the retailer a 50-per-cent. net profit upon his outlay.

They further beg to notify that:—

1. The Hunyadi János Water imported by them and that imported by the Apollinaris Co. are identical—a fact easily proved by analysis.
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Contracts made for the creation of a monopoly, being illegal, are void, and are therefore not entitled to any legal protection.

By importing in very large quantities for cash they are enabled to offer these ¾ size bottles at the following prices for remittance with order:—

50 Bottles at	34/- net	PACKING FREE, BUT CARRIAGE NOT PAID.
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"NEPTULINA,"

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Retail Price, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.*

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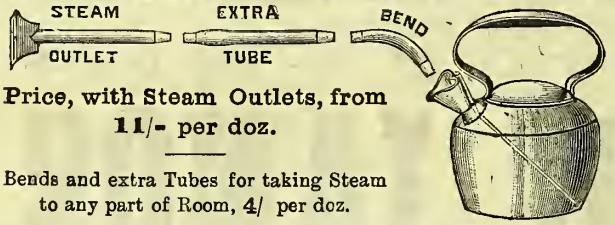
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DEAR SIR,—I used a bottle of your "NEPTULINA" on the voyage from Liverpool to New York by the "Etruria," arriving on the 26th inst., and although we had a rough passage I entirely escaped Sea-Sickness. Yours truly,

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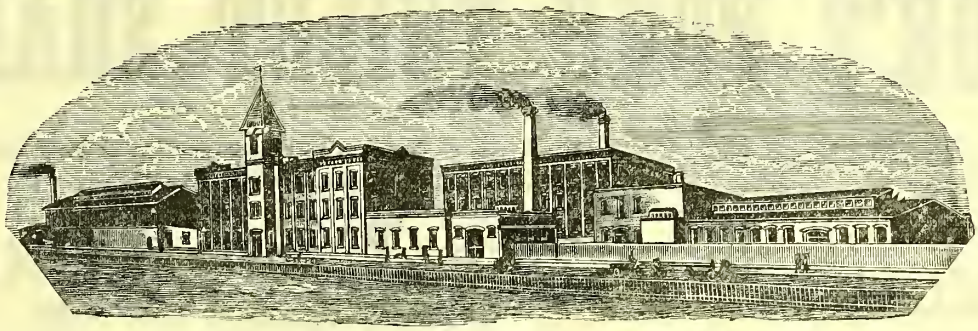
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